GAZETTEER

OF THE

JÁLANDHAR DISTRICT,

1883-84.

Compiled and Published under the authority of the Punjab Government.

Lahore:

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1884.

PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work: and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Cap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Cap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; while Section A of Cap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Mr. Richard Temple's Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1852, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But so soon as the Settlement operations now in progress are concluded, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Colonel Beadon, Mr. Barkley, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Purser. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though completely compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

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Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.	DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.			
		Jálandhar.	Nawáshahr.	Phillour.	Nakodar.
Total square miles (1881)	1,322	392	294	294	342
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,036	299	204	241	292
Culturable square miles (1878)	141	47	41	33	20
Irrigated square miles (1878)	353	71	84	103	95
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	1,123	311	228	261	323
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882) ...	31·2	31·2	29·4	27·1	27·5
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881) ...	1,208	399	283	220	306
Total population (1881)	789,555	243,759	183,458	168,269	194,069
Rural population (1881)	652,334	176,006	162,197	134,559	179,572
Urban population (1881)	137,221	67,753	21,261	33,710	14,497
Total population per square mile (1881)	597	622	624	573	567
Rural population per square mile (1881)	493	449	552	457	525
Hindus (1881)	338,292	95,786	98,990	85,016	58,590
Sikhs (1881)	90,320	24,834	24,249	24,532	16,705
Jains (1881)	690	375	158	3	154
Musalmans (1881)	358,601	121,215	60,149	58,620	118,617
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)* ...	1,224,507	349,214	302,215	296,264	276,814
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881) † ...	1,684,330	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

Chapter I.

The District.

General description.

The Jálandhar district is the south-westernmost of the three districts of the Jálandhar division, and lies between north latitude 30° 57′ and 31° 37′, and east longitude 75° 7′ and 76° 19′. Together with the Native State of Kapúrthala, it occupies the apex of the Doáb between the Biás and the Satlaj, the Kapúrthala territory lying to the westwards, and separating the district completely from the Biás river. It is bounded on the north-east by the Hoshiárpúr district, on the north-west by Kapúrthala, and on the south by the Satlaj, which separates it from the districts of Fírozpúr and Ludhiánah. The north-eastern boundary is broken by the small *pargana* of Phagwára, which belongs to Kapúrthala, but lies separate from the main territory of the State, in the centre of the border between Jálandhar and Hoshiárpúr.

The district is divided into four tahsíls, of which that of Jálandhar comprises the northern portion of the district, while the southern portion is divided between the tahsíls of Nawáshahr, Phillour, and Nakodar lying in that order from east to west. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several tahsíls into which it is divided are given in Table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains two towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows :— Jálandhar 52,119, Ráhon 11,736. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Jálandhar in the north centre of the district, on the Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway. Jálandhar stands 30th in order of area and 8th in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 1·24 per cent. of the total area, 4·19 per cent. of the total population, and 5·62 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown below :—

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Jálandhar ...	31° 20′	75° 37′	1,000*
Ráhon ...	31° 3′	76° 10′	909
Nawáshahr ...	31° 7′	76° 9′	900*
Phillour ...	31° 1′	75° 50′	800*
Nakodar ...	31° 7′	75° 31′	900*

Physical features.

The triangular territory enclosed between the Satlaj and the Biás is known as the Jálandhar, or Bist Doáb, the latter name

* Approximate.

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being a compound of the initial letters of the two rivers. The sub-montane portion of the Doáb belongs to the Hoshiárpúr district. The rest is divided between the district of Jálandhar and the State of Kapúrthala. Below the hills, the whole is one expanse of alluvial soil, of unvarying fertility throughout. It was considered by the Sikhs, and perhaps with reason, to be the fairest portion of the Panjáb plains. Particular localities may be found elsewhere, which rival or excel any portion of Jálandhar; but in no other Doáb is the fertility so regular, so unbroken as in this. The whole extent of it lies within the zone of rich cultivable soil which skirts the Himalayas. Here and there an admixture of sand in the top soil causes a few acres to be left uncultivated; but with this exception the whole is one large field, richly cultivated from end to end, and bearing luxuriant crops of every kind. There is neither rock nor stone from one end of the district to the other, nor any eminence that could be styled a hill. The highest point is at Ráhon near the eastern corner of the district. Here the country is at an elevation of 1,012 feet above the sea. A little further west, at the little town of Híún, the elevation is 969 feet. From this point the surface of the country gradually slopes away towards the Biás.

The Satlaj.

The bed of the Satlaj is marked on the Jálandhar side by a well defined bank, below which there stretches a tract of varying width, called *bet* or *khàdar*, partially submerged during the height of the summer floods, and richly cultivated when the water subsides. The *bet* tract is, on an average, about 25 feet below the level of the rest of the district. The highlands here, as elsewhere, are called *bángar*. Another name for them is *dhá*. The present river-bed is, in some places, six miles from this outer bank, and manifests, if anything, a tendency to shift still further southwards. The soil of the *bet* is a thin alluvial deposit overlying sand, which, being constantly renovated by the river, is fertile in the extreme. The river bed is sandy. It contains in the winter about 15 feet of water in the deepest parts, and, at this season, is even fordable at many points. In the rains the water rises from 10 to 15 feet above the winter level. It never flows for two years in exactly the same tract, and islands are often formed in the *bet* by slight changes in its course. Since the annexation of the Doáb, in 1846, the loss by abrasion has amounted to 32,555 acres. The river is navigable at all seasons by large flat-bottomed country boats of about 200 maunds burden. Boats of this kind are employed both for carriage and as ferry boats. The river is crossed opposite Phillour by a bridge of the Panjáb and Dehli Railway. At the same place during the cold weather a bridge of boats is constructed for the traffic of the Grand Trunk Road. There are no other bridges over the Satlaj. The ferries are noticed in Chapter IV, Section B.

The Ben.

The Jálandhar Doáb receives the drainage of the Siwálik line of hills, which traverse its base. The hills are in the Hoshiárpúr district, to which also belongs the detailed account of the lines of drainage.* These, which are very numerous in Hoshiárpúr, all eventually unite in two streams, called respectively the east or

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sufed (white) Ben, and the west, or *siyáh* (black) Ben. The former runs through the whole length of the Jálandhar district. The lower course of the latter is almost entirely in Kapúrthala territory. The eastern Ben first touches the district at a point about five miles from the Satlaj, and thence runs north-west for about 35 miles, its course being almost coincident with the boundary of the districts of Jálandhar and Hoshiárpúr. Throughout this distance it is constantly swelled by fresh affluents from the Hoshiárpúr hills, which meet it nearly at right angles. Near the town of Malakpur it turns westwards and follows an extremely serpentine course throughout the length of the district, eventually discharging itself into the Satlaj about four miles above the junction of that river with the Biás. The Grand Trunk Road crosses it by a bridge of boats, three miles from Jálandhar Cantonment. The banks are steep and the bed sandy. In the cold weather it is fordable nearly everywhere, but ferry boats become necessary in the floods. Irrigation from it is practised by means of Persian-wheels upon the banks, which are too high to admit of direct irrigation by overflow of the water. The western Ben is very similar in character to the eastern river. It receives the drainage of about one-third of the Hoshiárpúr hills. The Grand Trunk Road crosses it by a bridge beyond Diyálpur in Kapúrthala territory. It empties itself into the Biás, about 10 miles above its junction with the Satlaj.

Marshes.

There are several *jhíls* or marshy lakes in the district, which collect a considerable volume of surface drainage in the rains, and retain a certain amount of water throughout the year. The largest of these is at Ráhon near the eastern corner of the district. The area of this is about 500 acres. It measures 8,646 feet in length, by nearly 3,000 feet in breadth. Its depth is sometimes as much as five feet in the deepest parts. The environs of the *jhíl* afford good pasture for cattle, but are not cultivated. The next largest *jhíl* is near Phillour. It measures about 6,500 feet in length by 1,900 in breadth. Its extreme area is about 250 acres, and its depth at the deepest points about seven feet. There are also large *jhíls* at Lesríwála and Dhogrí. There is good water-fowl shooting on these *jhíls*.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	228
1863-64 ...	390
1864-65 ...	334
1865-66 ...	251

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-guage stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Disease.

Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chapter III, Section A, for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII

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Disease.

shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows :—

"The climate of Jálandhar within the last three or four years has very much deteriorated. Probably the most healthy places in the district are Sháhkot, Mahatpúr, Malsián, Bangah and Ráhon; some of the strongest and most vigorous of the population are to be found in the villages of Jandiálah, Bundála, Bilgá, Barápind, Rúrkah, in the Phillour tahsíl, at Saríh, Shankar, Sháhkot and Malsián, Mahatpúr, in Nakodar tahsíl, and at Pharála, Jasso Mazára, Sarbála, in the Nawáshahr tahsíl, and at Chittí, Lallián, Durulli in the Jálandhar tahsíl. The unhealthiness of the climate of Jálandhar is principally owing to the city lying very low indeed; and for some four or five years there have been floods during the rainy season from the Hoshiárpúr and hill direction. An escape cut for the rainfall drainage (from the direction of the hills) carrying it into the eastern Ben was constructed a year or two ago, and the result has so far done good in protecting Jálandhar itself from excessive floods."

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet. The nodular lime-stone formation, known as *kankar*, is found plentifully in the district, in beds of several acres in extent, which form, as it were, solid beds of concrete about 1½ feet in thickness. The best beds are situated within a radius of 10 miles from Jálandhar. This is the only mineral product of any kind found in the district. The annual yield is returned at 1,421,000 maunds.

...al products.

Wild animals—Sport.

The district is almost free from dangerous animals. Wolves are seen occasionally, and rewards are offered for their destruction. These, however, are very seldom claimed. As regards sport, there is a good deal of water game on the various *jhíls*; and towards Kapúrthala, antelope, *nílgái* and hares are found, but hardly in sufficient number to attract sportsmen from a distance. There is also a wild tract covered with low brush-wood, 1,142 acres in extent, near Sárangwál, in which the same kinds of game are found. Natives use both gun and net in the pursuit of game. During the last five years, rewards to the amount of Rs. 100 have been paid for the destruction of 15 wolves and 617 snakes.

Flora.

The principal trees of the district are the *kíkar (Acacia Arabica)*, *phuláhi (Acacia modesta)*, *shísham (Dalbergia sissu)*, *ber (Zizyphus jujuba)*, and *dhák (Butea frondosa)*. The *ber* seems generally found in rather light soils. The *dhák* is rarely met except in hard clay or stiff loam. Most of the *dhák* jungle has been cleared away, and what remains is to be seen almost entirely in the north-east of the Nawáshahr tahsíl. Palms are not

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uncommon in the exterme south-east of the district. Mango groves, which abound in the neighbouring district of Hoshiárpúr, are rare here. At the village-homesteads, a few large trees of more uncommon kinds are found, such as the *pípal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *bor* (*Ficus Indica*), and *pilkin* (*Ficus venosa*). The *pharwán* (*Tamarix orientalis*) is to be seen in places, but, except in the east centre of the *bet*, is represented only by odd specimens. The shrubs of the district are not in any way remarkable. The *basúti* (H. *bánswa*) occurs occasionally in the east. In the sandy soil, in the west, a low shrub, the *maha* (H. *jojhru*) is common. The *dhák* above-mentioned is usually a shrub. The *malhá* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) is the Hindustáni *beri* or *páhá*, but is not of any importance to the agriculturists here as it is in the south-east of the province. It is supposed to grow in good soil. The more common grasses are the *khabal*, *phalwán* and *dhámán* found in good soil, and the *chhimbar* and *dab* found in poor land. The last seems the only grass that manages to get along in the saline plains so common near the river. The *sarr* plant (*Sachharum munja*) abounds in the extreme west of the district, and has in many places enervated on cultivation. Here too the *káhi*, which seems to be the Hindustáni *káns*, is not rare. There is another plant of the same name, a tall river grass, also met inland in swampy ground. Besides it, the river-side vegetation consists mostly of *pilchi* (*Tamarix Indica*); *dibbh*, a high flag, of which matting is made; *dila*, a coarse grass from 18″ to 24″ high; and *kaser*, a rush, the roots of which are used as food.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

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History.

Early History.

The antiquities of the Jálandhar Doáb are fully discussed by General Cunningham in his *Ancient Geography of India*, pages 136 to 141, and *Archæological Survey Reports*, V. 145 to 152, and XIV 58 to 62. The Jálandhar Doáb at a very early period was occupied by a family of Chandrabansi Rájpúts, to which considerable interest attaches, from the fact that its representatives are believed still to exist in the petty Rájpút kings of Kángra and the neighbouring hills.* These princes trace their genealogy from one Susarma Chandra, and assert that their ancestors held the district of Multán, and took part in the great war of the Mahábhárata. After the war they lost their country, and retired under the leadership of Susarma Chandra to the Jálandhar Doáb. Here they founded a State, which, as well from its own chronicles as from scattered notices in the Rája Tarangini, and hints gained from inscriptions, and above all from information left on record by the Chinese pilgrim Hwen Thsang, is clearly proved to have maintained an independent existence in the Doáb for many centuries before the Muhammadan conquest. Jálandhar was the capital town of the State, Kángra being also an important stronghold. At what time the restriction of its territory to the hills took place is uncertain.† In the seventh century the kingdom of which Jálandhar was the capital, is described by Hwen Thsang as being 167 miles in length from east to west, and 133 miles in breadth from north to south. If these dimensions are at all correct, the kingdom, as General Cunningham points out, probably included, in addition to the plain portion of the Doáb and the Kángra hill states of modern times, the States of Chamba, Mandi and Sukhet in the hills, and of Satadru, or Sirhind, in the plains. The district was also known as Kátoch, the meaning of which is unknown, and Traigarta, which is the usual Sanscrit name found in the Puránás and in the native chronicle of Kashmír. ‡ The well known Hindu legend with regard to the Doáb is thus given by General Cunningham :—

"According to the Padma Purána, the city of Jálandhara was the capital of the great Daitya King, Jállandhara,§ who became so powerful

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* General Cunningham, Ancient Geography, I., pp. 135—137, and Arch. Report, II., p. 16.

† *Ib.* p. 137.

‡ Ancient Geography, p. 137. The authority of General Cunningham will probably be held upon this point to be of greater weight than that of Mr. Barnes, the Settlement Officer of Kángra, who discredits the legends connecting the Kángra princes with the kingdom of Traigarta. Settlement Report, K...

by virtue of his austerities, as to be invincible. At last, however, it was overcome by Síva, through a disgraceful fraud; and his body was devoured by the *Yoginis*, or female demons. But the conclusion of the legend is differently given in the local Purána (*Jalandhara Purána*), which states that he was overwhelmed, and crushed to death by a mass of mountains, which Síva placed upon him. Flames then sprung out of his mouth, which was under Jwála Mukhi,* his back was under the upper part of the Doáb, which is still called Jálandhara-pita, or Jálandhar-pith, by the people; and his feet were under the lower part of the Doáb at Multán."†

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General Cunningham believes that the name, "son of the Ocean," given to Jálandhar, is a tradition of the days when, as geologists affirm, the sea stretched in a long arm up the Jálandhar Doáb to the vicinity of the Hoshiárpúr Siwáliks.

Muhammadan period.

Under Muhammadan rule, the Jálandhar Doáb generally formed part of the province of Lahore, and in the *Aín Akbari* is recorded as *Sarkár* of the Lahore *Súba*. It was always, however, in the hands of Governors, more or less independent, who held it subject to the payment of a fixed revenue into the Imperial treasury. The last of these Governors, the famous Adína Beg, played an important part in the closing scenes of Muhammadan rule in the Panjáb. He was a man of marked ability, and played off the Sikhs against the power of Ahmad Sháh Duráni in a manner which, had not a premature death cut short his career, would probably have materially affected the subsequent history of the province. This portion of the history, however, does not belong exclusively to the Jálandhar Doáb.

British rule.

The Jálandhar Doáb passed under British rule in 1846, being annexed immediately after the occupation of Lahore at the close of the first Sikh War. For two years it was administered by a Commissioner, styled Commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj States, in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government. In 1848, the Commissioner was made subordinate to the Resident at Lahore, and in 1849, when the rest of the Panjáb was annexed, the administration was placed on the same footing as that of other Commissionerships. The Commissioner's head-quarters were at Jálandhar, and the whole was divided, as now, into three districts —those of Jálandhar, Hoshiárpúr and Kángra.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Panjáb Mutiny Report. It was of the last importance that the peace of the Trans-Satlaj division should be preserved, as it formed the medium through which the supplies and troops from the whole of the Panjáb proper had to pass in order to reach Dehli. It was likewise important as containing the strong forts of Phillour, Kángra, Núrpúr and Bajwára, the sanataria of Dharmsálah and Dalhousie, and the large Native State of Kapúrthala. This division was also the supply depôt of a large portion of the carriage used in the transport of the troops and stores to Dehli; and Captain Farrington, in his report for his district, mentions the care and

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labour thus entailed as not the least among his anxieties. Owing to Major Lake's temporary absence on circuit from the station Captain Farrington was the only civil officer present at the council which Brigadier Hartley assembled on the 12th May. At that council it was determined that Phillour was to be secured instantly against its existing garrison of the 3rd Native Infantry, and an electric telegraph-office immediately established there. The telegraph was at work by 10 o'clock the same evening, while 150 men of Her Majesty's 8th Foot relieved the native companies from garrison duty by 3 A. M. of the 13th. Two guns were taken from Phillour to Jálandhar and united to the two already there, and the whole placed under a guard of the 8th Queen's Regiment. Two post guns were likewise equipped to render service in any part of the district if required. The tahsíl of Jálandhar was strengthened to serve as a fort; the men of the Sherdil police battalion were called in from the district; the treasure was placed under a European guard, and all European inhabitants were brought together. The presence of the Rája of Kapúrthala, from whom Captain Farrington had on the very first day solicited a force, tended greatly to keep the suspected Native Infantry regiments in check; and his force of 6 guns, 225 horses and 1,100 infantry was an invaluable assistance to the local authorities in this crisis, and particularly on the night of the Mutiny. Under the earnest solicitation of Brigadier Hartley, the treasure was subsequently placed in equal portions under the care of the two native regiments; and owing to the prudent arrangements made by Captain Farrington, the Deputy Commissioner, in forwarding all the several district remittances to Phillour, and in paying away all claims upon Government alternately from the treasure chest in the custody of each regiment, this confidence in the guards did not cause the loss of more than about Rs. 5,000, as the guard of the 36th Native Infantry remained staunch to the last.

There had been no lack of evidence to show that a mutinous spirit was abroad in the regiments. Constant fires had occurred in the station, and other signs of a bad feeling had been manifested; but the military authorities disregarded these warnings, placed confidence in their men, neglected an opportunity for disarming them, and the outbreak found us unprepared. At 11 P. M. on the 7th June a fire broke out in Cantonments. When the officers went down to extinguish it, they were fired on; for the whole body of the native troops, with the exception of the artillery, which opened on the mutineers with grape, and of fragments from each regiment, was in open mutiny. They are supposed to have left the station in two bodies about 1 A. M., one party skirting the Hoshiárpúr hills, the larger body making for the Satlaj *viâ* Phillour. The pursuing force, consisting of a detachment of Her Majesty's 8th Foot, 6 guns and some of the police corps, was not ordered out till 7 A. M., when the hot June sun had already risen, and the advantage of a cool night march for them had been lost. Captain Farrington accompanied it with 150 of the Rája of Kapúrthala's men. No rations were sent with the Europeans, nor did any servants accompany them to cook their food. They ...

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Phagwára, seven miles off, at 11 A. M. Before this time the mutineers were at Phillour, or 17 miles ahead. There they were joined by the 3rd Native Infantry. They seized a boat which had been left on the west side, a small body crossed and brought over more boats, and the whole force crossed leisurely during the day. On the east side they were most gallantly attacked by Mr. G. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiánah, who worked a gun against them himself, and by Lieutenant Williams of the 4th Sikhs; but, as they were not supported by the General, who had reached Phillour in the evening, and saw and heard the engagement, they could not seriously weaken the mutinous force, which advanced to Ludhiánah and took possession of the fort. This they evacuated the next morning, but they opened the jail and encouraged the populace to destroy the church and the mission premises. At 9 A. M. of the 9th the advance of the Europeans started again in pursuit, crossed the river at 2 in the afternoon, and reached Ludhiánah by sunset, but the General did not arrive till an hour before midnight. At 4 A. M. of the 10th the advance left Ludhiánah, and reached the village of Devban at 9-30, where they heard that the mutineers were still 10 or 12 miles ahead at Maler Kotla. By this time the Europeans were exhausted, footsore, and dispirited. Their officers too saw that it was folly to proceed without supplies or support from the rear, neither of which could be obtained. The pursuit was therefore given up, and the troops returned to Ludhiánah the same night. The party of the mutineers which went along the Hoshiárpúr hills made good its escape before the district officers could hear of its arrival. This event did not, however, seriously affect the district, as the march of the mutineers was too hurried to allow them time for much mischief, and they moved in an orderly manner to give colour to the supposition that they were a detachment on Government duty. This mutiny gave rise to an order directing all females to leave Jálandhar for Lahore, which was immediately enforced. The 8th Foot shortly afterwards joined Brigadier Nicholson's movable column, and assisted in the disarming of the 33rd and 35th Native Infantry, which was effected at Phillour on 25th June. The place of the troops thus withdrawn was supplied by 300 Tiwána horse sent from Lahore, by a Sikh regiment which Major Lake was requested to raise on the spot, and by extra police which he was authorized to entertain to the number of about 100 horse and 150 foot. The conquest-tenure jágírdárs were also called upon for their quotas of horse, and Captain Farrington enlisted 20 Daudputras from Leiah in his troop, thus introducing a foreign element which proved advantageous. In addition to the large number of men so entertained, a considerable number was sent to Dehli to join the Artillery and Guide Corps. Major Lake, however, mainly ascribes the safety not only of this country, but of this division, in this its unprotected state, to Rája Randhír Singh, Ahlúwália, and his men. The peace of the district throughout was excellently preserved, and the six per cent. loan fairly subscribed to.

Changes of boundary.

In general the boundaries of the district are much the same as when it was first constituted. In 1852 the old Tándah *pargana*

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District officers.

was broken up, a portion consisting of Tándah and 68 smaller villages going to Hoshiárpúr, while the remainder were included in the Jálandhar tahsíl, except some separate groups of villages which went to Nakodar and Phillour.

The following table shows the officers who have held charge of the district since annexation :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. Vansittart	1846	1847
Mr. Scott	1847	1848
Mr. H. Brereton	1849	1851 (end of)
Major H. Edwardes	1852	1852 (end of)
Captain McLeod Farrington	1853	1858
Captain T. W. Mercer	1859	1859 (end of)
Captain N. Elphinstone	1860	1863
Mr. G. R. Elsmie	1864	1869
Mr. F. E. Moore	1869	1869
Mr. L. S. Saunders	1870	1871
Colonel C. H. Hall	1871	1871
Major F. M. Birch	1871	1872
Captain H. V. Riddell	1872	1873
Mr. D. G. Barkley	1873	1876
Major C. Beadon	1876	1881
Colonel E. P. Gurdon	1881	188.
Mr. F. Bullock	1881	1884
Mr. T. Roberts	1884	..

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another, but the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advances made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each tahsíl and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881 :—

Percentage of total population who live in villages		Persons ...	82·62
		Males ...	82·60
		Females ...	82·65
Average rural population per village ...			546
Average total population per village and town ...			654
Number of villages per 100 square miles ...			91
Average distance from village to village, in miles ...			1·13
Density of population per square mile of	Total area ...	Total population ...	597
		Rural population ...	493
	Cultivated area	Total population ...	762
		Rural population ...	630
	Culturable area	Total population ...	671
		Rural population ...	554
Number of resident families per occupied house,		Villages ...	1·62
		Towns ...	1·37
Number of persons per occupied house ...		Villages ...	7·01
		Towns ...	6·07
Number of persons per resident family ...		Villages ...	4·34
		Towns ...	4·43

The density of population is more than three times as great as that of Holland, and considerably exceeds that of Belgium, the most densely populated among European countries, which contains 469 souls to the square mile. The Deputy Commissioner, writing in the District Census Report for 1881, thus describes the custom regarding "families," though the figures given above scarcely appear to bear out his remarks :—

"Both with reference to Hindús and Muhammadans, the custom is almost universal among high and low castes for members of an 'undivided family' to live together, *i. e.*, to eat at the same hearth, board or *chúla*. Take for instance, by way of illustration, four brothers, all of whom are married and with offspring; they live together, their joint earnings are thrown into one common fund ; all marriage, birth or death expenses connected with each individual brother would be borne by all four, who would also share the same family board and hearth. It may also perhaps be interesting to note, although perhaps a trifle foreign to the issue, that on such undivided families separating at any future time, the partition of common property would be in equal shares,

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Statistical.

irrespective of a larger share of the expenses having been incurred on account of one particular individual; in short, the expenses are regarded as those of the 'family' and not of the individual. There is 'one common weal or woe,' as it were."

Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by tahsils. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881; while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 100,712, of whom 39,269 are males and 61,443 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Panjáb is 92,031, of whom 37,202 are males and 54,829 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

Proportion per mille of total population.

	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	127	117
Males	91	86
Females	172	153

Born in	Proportion per mille of Resident Population								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district ..	929	840	889	816	771	797	909	829	872
The province ...	998	998	998	952	975	962	990	995	992
India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	986	998	991	998	1,000	999
Asia ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	986	998	991	998	1,000	999

The following remarks on the migration to and from Jálandhar are taken from the Census Report :—

Jálandhar has the densest rural population of all the districts in the province, yet it is so fertile that immigration is in excess of emigration. But it is noticeable that the only tracts from which immigration is in excess of emigration are Siálkot and Hoshiárpúr. The former is itself nearly as densely peopled as Jálandhar, while the migration is insignificant in amount. Hoshiárpúr, though the density of its population on total area is smaller than that of Jálandhar, includes a large area of uninhabited and unculturable hill sides; and its rural population distributed over culturable area give the highest density, and over cultivated area the highest density but one among the Panjáb districts; and indeed Siálkot follows next, and after both comes Jálandhar for both these densities, so that migration really moves in these cases also in the direction of least pressure. All the other districts with which

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Migration and birth-place of population.

than Jálandhar, and to all of them Jálandhar gives population, while, speaking generally, the excess of emigration over immigration is largest for those places in which density of population is smallest. Thus were it not for Hoshiárpúr, emigration would be 16 per cent. in excess of immigration. Especially Jálandhar finds relief from pressure of population by emigration to the rapidly developing district of Fírozpúr, where so much has lately been done to extend canal irrigation, and to the Native State of Kapúrthala, which, possessing equal physical advantages with itself, has a far less dense population. The low proportion of males shows that much of the migration to and from the tracts which border on the district is reciprocal, except in the case of the emigration to Fírozpúr, and in a less degree to Ludhiánah, which is more permanent in its nature. The emigration to Ráwalpindi is probably due to the movements of troops, as is the immigration from the N. W. Provinces.

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881:—

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actual.	1855 ...	698,169	...	..	513
	1868 ...	794,412	436,526	357,892	596
	1881 ...	789,555	431,435	358,120	597
Percentage.	1868 on 1855	113·8	...	...	116
	1881 on 1868	99·4	99·8	100·1	100

The figures given above for 1855 represent the population of the district, after deducting that of an area of about 1,350 square miles, which was transferred to Kapúrthala between 1855 and 1868. The population of the district as it stood in 1855 was 708,728, of whom 393,120 were males. No details of sex for the area transferred are available. It will be seen that the population has been practically stationary since 1868, the increase in females being probably due to more accurate enumeration. Supposing the same rates of increase and decrease to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds :—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	789,6	431,4	358,1	1887	787,3	429,1	358,2
1882	789,2	431,0	358,1	1888	787,0	428,7	358,2
1883	788,8	430,6	358,2	1889	786,6	428,3	358,3
1884	788,4	430,2	358,2	1890	786,2	427,9	358,3
1885	788,0	429,9	358,2	1891	785,8	427,5	358,3
1886	787,7	429,5	358,2				

The decrease in urban population since 1868 has been much greater than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881

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Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

for every 100 living in 1868 being 89 for urban and 99 for total population. This is due to the terrible epidemic fever which ravaged the district during the years 1867, 1877, and 1878, and which attacked the townsfolk with especial severity. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the variation of population since 1868 for the various tahsíls is shown in the margin. The decrease in Jálandhar is partly attributed to the larger urban population of this tahsíl, which, as just noticed, suffered more severely from the late epidemics than did the people of the villages.

Tahsil.	Total Population.		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Jalandhar	260,885	243,759	93
Nawashahr	181,914	183,458	101
Phillour	166,299	168,269	101
Nakodar	185,666	194,069	104
Total district* ..	794,764	789,555	100

The following figures show the result of a Census enumeration made in 1848-49, in which residents only were included :—

Name of Pargana.	Number of mahals.	Population.							Total Area in acres.
		Hindu.		*Musalman.*		*Total.*			
		Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Grand Total.	
Phillour ..	242	41,997	38,591	20,442	19,211	62,439	57,802	120,241	187,001
Jalandhar ..	431	48,967	49,652	46,049	50,568	95,016	100,220	195,236	250,397
Rahon ..	313	42,739	47,201	25,145	19,027	67,884	66,228	134,112	190,472
Nakodar ..	335	28,787	19,349	44,085	26,181	72,872	45,530	118,402	225,0[illegible]
Zilla Jalandhar ..	1,329	162,490	154,793	135,721	114,987	298,211	269,780	567,991	861,901

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years, from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, are shown in the margin.

	1880.	1881.
Males ...	18	22
Female ...	16	20
Persons...	35	43

Age, sex and civil condition.

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Average.
Males	22	29	29	25	28	23	21	30	54	23	68	34	25	28	31
Females	25	33	32	28	33	27	24	35	64	25	76	34	25	32	35
Persons	23	31	31	26	30	25	22	32	58	24	72	34	25	30	33

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report [illegible]

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Birth and deaths.

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns as are available, will be found in Table No. XLIV and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables Nos. IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for tahsíls. The figures given below show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures :—

	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
Persons ...	353	137	173	195	195	1,053	1,331	1,253	987
Males ...	335	132	168	189	192	1,016	1,355	1,330	983
Females ...	374	143	178	202	198	1,095	1,302	1,161	990

	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	over 60.
Persons ...	891	904	828	585	638	397	457	177	499
Males ...	850	886	826	588	622	406	463	180	494
Females ...	941	927	831	581	656	386	450	174	506

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions ...	1855 ...	...	...	5,546
	1868 ...	...	...	5,495
	1881 ...	5,463	5,472	5,464
Hindús ...	1881	5,514	5,548	5,520
Sikhs ...	1881	5,703	5,848	5,715
Musalmáns ...	1881	5,380	5,303	5,338
Christians ...	1881	...	7,934	7,897

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex and civil condition.

In the Census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as follows:—

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Musalmáns.
0—1	924	953	814	931
1—2	894	892	896	899
2—3	876	881	780	898
3—4	890	...	...	...
4—5	855	...	...	...

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period. The Deputy Commissioner (Colonal Gurdon) wrote as follows in his Census Report for the district:—

"Among Hindús and Sikhs, girls are generally married between the ages of 7 and 12 years—the *shástars* laying great stress upon the necessity to marry a girl before, or immediately upon attaining puberty, after which it is, of course, a great disgrace for her to remain in her father's house. Among Muhammadans, *viz.*, Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns, marriages of the girls rarely if ever take place before the age of 15 years. Ráins, Jats, Awáns, both Hindu and Muhammadan, adopt the limits for age observed by Hindús. Among Hindús, as a rule, according to custom, monogamy exists, and a second wife is only in very rare instances married for the purposes of issue, supposing the first wife to be barren. Muhammadans, such as Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns and others, marry two and three wives frequently, and of course are allowed four by the *shará.* As regards remarriages of widows, the only classes that remarry are Jats, Lohárs, Jhínwars, Tarkháns, Mehtams, who are allowed by their custom to go through the ceremony of *karewa.* Among Musalmáns—with the exception of Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns, Shekhs and Rájpúts—all women remarry. Among all the inferior castes, who are, in short, Shúdras, when one brother dies the widow is not allowed to go out of the family, but is claimed by one of the other brothers, who look upon her as belonging to the family, money having been spent upon her; and litigation in the courts, both on Civil and Criminal sides, to enforce these supposed rights, frequently takes place. I mention the Criminal as well as Civil Courts, since it is not an uncommon matter for a brother to prosecute his sister-in-law and any second husband she may take for bigamy; because she has failed to transfer her affections to the surviving brother—the existing marriage tie of the widow being of course a myth, and resting alone in the imagination of the late husband's brother's mind, who would retain his sister-in-law for his own marital claims and rights as a 'household chattel.' Polyandry does not exist even among the very lowest castes of the people.

"The villages of Koletah, Chak Andian, Dosánj Kalán, Rúrka Kalán, Bundála, Jandiálah, Sumriál, Bilgah, in the Phillour tahsíl, and Pharála in the Nawáshahr tahsíl, are 'suspected' of perpetrating female infanticide, principally because under the Sikh régime they

surveillance is more or less exercised under the present Government, and probably there are few, if any, cases of regular female infanticide. It is, however, easy enough to evade justice, if required, by systematic neglect in nutrition of female infants; and no doubt everywhere, more or less, the lives of female infants are of less value than those of males, and this probably accounts somewhat for the relative disproportion in the sexes; nevertheless, qualified by the above remarks, it cannot be said that infanticide exists in the district. Religion has nothing to do with the less careful nutrition of female children than of males. As already stated, if the crime does exist, it is merely among Jats who look upon themselves as something superior in caste or *gôt* to their brethren, and find consequently female offspring rather a drug in the market, and superfluous."

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

Infirmities.

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	5	3
Blind	56	62
Deaf and dumb ...	10	8
Leprous	4	2

The proportion of lepers is unduly increased by the existence of a Leper Asylum at Dakhni, which contained 67 out of the 243 lepers returned at the Census, some at least of these being drawn from other districts.

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA, IX and XI of the Census Report for 1881 :—

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans ...	1,212	288	1,500
	Eurasians	39	26	65
	Native Christians	37	29	66
	Total Christians ...	1,288	343	1,631
Language.	English	974	277	1,251
	Other European languages ...	...	...	...
	Total European languages ...	974	277	1,251
Birth-place.	British Isles	1,040	128	1,168
	Other European countries ...	2	1	3
	Total European countries...	1,042	129	1,171

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though

Chapter III, B.

Social & Religious Life.

European and Eurasian population.

they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V, Section A, and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by tahsíls is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages.

Houses are invariably built of mud, and have flat roofs which are got at by ladders, chiefly in villages of the Jat type, and by mud staircases in others. They are generally substantial and neat. Villages are of two types, the Jat and Rájpút. To the latter belong the villages of Dogars and Gújars. The former may be compared to a street in a city at home, the latter to an Indian station. Jat houses have any empty space they may possess inside the buildings, like a back-yard in a street at home; while the Rájpút houses have the buildings standing in an empty space like an Indian compound. A Rájpút village differs from a Gújar or Dogar village in that the former is more tumble-down and poverty-stricken looking than the latter. And the Rájpút compound is meant to secure the privacy of the family. The Gújar and Dogar compounds are meant to provide room for the cattle. The Aráin villages seem of a mixed type. In every Hindu village at each main entrance there is a gateway roofed over, with a raised platform on each side under the roof. This gateway is called *darwája* and represents the *baithak, chaupál, paras* of elsewhere. Here the people assemble to gossip and discuss their affairs, and here travellers are lodged. In Muhammadan villages the *darwája* is generally replaced by a small building called *takiá* near the mosque, which is never wanting. Public ovens kept by *Jhínwars* are very common; but they are not used except for parching maize and other grain, and that only in the cold weather.

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 217-18) :—

"The staples of food of the people in the spring crop are wheat, barley, *masúr*, and gram, sown in September and October, and harvested in April and May. The first critical time is November, when the young crops have germinated freely and want water to nourish them. December should be a month of showers for a bumper harvest. Excessive rainfall in the winter months is rarely ruinous to cereals, though, if it falls when the corn is in the ear, it is apt to be mischievous, producing blight and rust. Too much rain, however, at this season utterly destroys *masúr* and gram. If no rain falls in December or January, the chances are the spring crops will be an utter failure. The autumn staples of food are—*makki, másh, moth, jowár* and *móng*. These are sown in early July, and harvested in October and November; rain to soften the ground for the plough is required at the end of June, at latest the 15th July. When once the crop is sown, rain is required weekly to an extent of two or three inches. If it falls at regular intervals and in toler-

Food of the people.

able quantity all through July, August, and the first week in September, we may expect a bumper harvest. If, however, there is a season of dry weather in July, when the seed-sowing process is over, our prospects are sure to look bad; and if it does not fall by 1st August, partial failure may be expected. If there is no rain till the 15th August, it may be considered that none of the ordinary autumn crops, except sugarcane, will yield anything. Perhaps there will also be a modicum of *makai* (Indian corn), as this is planted when the rain falls, however late that may be. The following tabular statement shows an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by a family of agriculturists, non-agriculturists, and residents in towns consisting of five persons—one old person, a man and his wife and two children:—

Description of grain.	Family of agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Town residents.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Wheat	640	720	760
Mash	80	100	120
Masur	20	20	...
Makai	605	280	200
Moth	80	40	40
Mung	20	30	30
Jowar	260	70	...
Rice	40	80	100
Barley	80	40	20
Gram	90	80	80
Total	1,825	1,460	1,350

Dress.

The dress of an ordinary peasant is entirely of coarse country cloth *(ghàti)*. It consists of a small turban *(dastàr)*, jacket *(kurta)* and waist-cloth *(tahmad)*. In the case of Hindús, the latter garment is gathered up between the legs, while Musalmáns wear it loose. In winter a shawl of coarse cloth, either single or wadded with cotton, is thrown over the shoulders, and completes the costume. When working in the fields, the *kurta* is dispensed with. The upper classes wear drawers *(pàijàma)* instead of the *tahmad*, and the longer *angarakha* instead of the *kurta*. Over the *angarakha* a *chogha* is worn, thick or thin, according to the season. The turban is larger and called *sàfà*, as distinguished from the smaller *dastàr* of the peasant. The women wear petticoats *(ghàgra)* and either a *kurta* or a *choli*. The former is a loose jacket, the latter a tight-fitting stomacher covering the breast only. The head is covered by a long shawl of country cloth or muslin thrown over the head, and falling down over the back and shoulders. The *choli* is only worn by women of the agricultural classes, but in other respects the dress of women of all ranks differs only in quality. The women of pure Muhammadan tribes, such as Moghals, Patháns, or Saiyads, wear the *pàijàma* instead of the *ghàgra*. These are broad at the top, tapering in folds towards the ankle, round which they are collected in a close-fitting band. These garments differ in no way from those worn in neighbouring

Chapter III, B.

Social & Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

districts, and the account above given would apply equally well to the greater part of the province, south of the Rávi.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each tahsil and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindús, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV, of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalman population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII, Chapter IV, of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here. Kúkás are numerous in the district, especially in the Phillour and Nawáshahr tahsíls and the villages of Muthadda and Moron. Perhaps the most bigoted of the sect are to be found in Durgapur, Ladhána, and Jandiálah. Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjáb and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by tahsíls can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available. The Sikhs are most numerous in the neighbourhood of Phillour, Hindús in Jálandhar and Nawáshahr, and Muhammadans in Nakodar. Colonel Gurdon writes :—

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ...	4,242	4,488	4,285
Sikh	1,276	515	1,144
Jain	2	41	9
Musalmán ...	4,480	4,838	4,542
Christian ...	...	117	20

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis	994	992
Shiáhs	4·8	5·4
Wahabís	0·2	0·2
Others and unspecified ...	1·7	1·5

"Sultán Sarwar is venerated all over the district by Hindús and Muhammadans. In every village there is a building dedicated to him called *Sultàn ka thaun*. About the end of February the disciples of Sultán collect in large bodies *(sang)* and go off on a pilgrimage to Sakhi Sarwar, usually called *Nigàha*. This takes about two months to perform. There are *Nigàhas* too in this district, where the Sultáni devotees, but chiefly women, assemble on Thursday. Another saint is

Chapter III, B.

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General statistics and distribution of religions.

Gúga Pír, who has also buildings dedicated to him in some villages. Here too the names of the founders of the village are venerated as they are in Hindustán. The place dedicated to them, called there 'Bhuiâu,' is here known as 'Jathera.' Among superstitions may be mentioned hanging charms *(tona)* across a road along which cattle pass to keep off disease; sacrificing goats and grain to appease the fury of the river; stamping walls with the flat hands smeared with lamp black, and making marks of the shape of the Aryan needfire on doors to keep off the evil eye."

Fairs.

The following list is given of the principal fairs held in the district :—

Description of fair.	Place where held.	Date on which held.	No. of people who assemble.
Tomb of Imam Nasir-ad-din	City of Jalandhar	8 days in June	35,000
Baisakhi Devi fair	Do. do.	11th April	8,000
Tomb of Saiyad Ali Mulin	Do. do.	Muharrum	12,000
Dusehra fair	Do. do.	10 days in Octr.	20,000
Thamji fair	Kartarpur	April	20,000
Tomb Pir Sahib	City of Jalandhar	July	3,500
Sita fair	Do. do.	1 day in March	6,000
Bhikham Sar	Alawalpur	April	4,000
Sumer Parbat	Do.	January	6,000
Baba Tahl Das	Jamsher	February	8,000
Guru Hazari	Nanakpur	April	12,000
Charn Kaul	Bangah	Do.	7,500
Surajkund	Rahon	Do.	7,300
Baisakhi	Near Rahon	Do.	4,000
Baba Jowahar Singh	Khatkar Kalan	April, May & June	25,000
Chauki Sultan	Mukandpur	July	20,000
Dusehra	Awar	October	15,000
Fath-i-Ali Shah	Nurmahal	June	10,000
Baisakhi	Sang Dhesian	April	15,000
Chauki Sultan	Rurkah	February	8,000
Do. do.	Bunduh	Do.	10,000
Do. do.	Jandialah	Do.	15,000
Baisakhi fair	Mahidpur	September	7,000
Panjkoor	Nangal Ambia	Do.	15,000
Chhinj fair	Shankar	October	7,000
Dusehra	Nakodar	Do.	16,000

Jálandhar Mission and Mission Schools.

The Jálandhar Mission* is one of the stations belonging to the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in India. It is one of the oldest Mission stations, having been founded in 1847, that is, exactly one year after the annexation of the Jálandhar Doáb. It is organised on evangelistic and educational principles, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, and imparting secular and moral education. Before this Mission was established, there was one already existing in Ludhiánah, with the Rev. Messrs. Porter, Janvier and John Newton, D.D., at its head, and it was under the auspices of these veteran Missionaries that the Rev. Golak Náth was deputed to Jálandhar to open a branch of the Ludhiánah Mission; the site chosen by him was the present Mission premises, between the city and the *bastís*, and on it the present houses for the Missionary, his staff and school-teachers, the school itself, and the poor-house, were built. Serious and strong opposition was raised by the people in the beginning, and hard were the trials which the founder of this Mission had to undergo; but for a short time only. The work thrived rapidly, soon the people came to know better; and when they came in contact with the

* The following account has been kindly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Golak Nath.

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Jálandhar Mission and Mission Schools.

Christians, their hatred, fear, and distrust gave place to affection, confidence, and esteem. It is a noteworthy fact that, during the turbulent and terrible days of 1857, when Christians were hunted out like dogs, to be brutally murdered, the native Christians of Jálandhar, with their Pastor, kept to their homes, fully confident that they would never be molested by the Jálandhar people. Moreover, on that never-to-be-forgotten night, when the native army stationed at Jálandhar broke out, ready asylums were offered by their brother citizens to guard them against the ruthlessness of some stray troopers who were prowling about, in quest of plunder and information as regards the hiding-places of Christians and Englishmen. The safety of the native Christians was furthermore secured by the presence of the late Mahárája Randhír Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kapúrthala among them, the great patron and friend of the Jálandhar Mission. Simultaneously with the foundation of the Mission (that is, in 1857), an Anglo-vernacular School was opened, supported entirely by the American Board, and its success was so marked that a Government School, which was then already in existence, had to be given up for want of scholars. The Mission School was not closed during the Mutiny of 1857. In those days there was no grant-in-aid system, but when the Educational Department was organized, the authorities, after due consideration and inquiry, decided that there should be no Zilla School at Jálandhar, as the Jálandhar Mission School was quite competent to meet the local demands, but that one should be established at Ráhon.

The object of the Jálandhar Mission School is to impart secular education combined with moral and religious instruction. As regards secular education, boys are taught up to the Panjáb and Calcutta Universities' standard, and every year pupils are sent up to appear in the examination of the one or the other. There are three branches or feeders to the Mission School—one in the city, the other in the *bastís*, and the third in the cantonment. Boys from all classes and of all creeds, numbering about 700, attend these schools, only exclusive of those classes with whom the Hindús and Muhammadans object to sit and associate. A staff of nearly thirty teachers is kept up for the benefit of the school under the superintendence of the Rev. Golak Náth. Besides these schools, there was also a Female Normal School established under the superintendence of Mrs. and Miss Golak Náth; but as the girls, after finishing their course of studies, could not be induced to leave their homes and take up service elsewhere—the work for which they were purposely brought up—the Female Normal School had to be given up, and the present simple female school with about eighty girl-pupils maintained in its place. Besides a Christian Mistress there are five other teachers engaged in this school, and, under the superintendence of Mrs. Golak Náth, the work is being carried on very satisfactorily. Both the Jálandhar Mission and its School have been very successful. Some very noteworthy conversions to Christianity have been wrought through the instrumentality of this Mission, while boys educated at the Mission School are to be found holding responsible posts in every department of Govern-

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ment. A poor-house was established in 1858, in which both in and out-door paupers are entertained.

Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each tahsil. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the Census returns.

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction...	117	170
	Can read and write ..	345	509
Females.	Under instruction...	6·4	12·1
	Can read and write ...	4·3	18·1

Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII. The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion, and the occupation of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. There is a printing press at Jálandhar, at which a vernacular newspaper called the *Aftáb-i-Hind* is published.

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...
Native Christians	...	...
Hindús	2,645	330
Musalmáns	2,099	1,114
Sikhs	409	38
Others	11	...
Children of agriculturists...	2,611	578
,, of non-agricultists	2,553	904

Language.

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each tahsil and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures. Mr. Purser writes :—

Languages.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindústáni	87
Pahári	1
Panjábi	9,893
Pashtu	1
All Indian languages ...	9,983
Non-Indian languages ...	17

"The language used seems to be Panjábi with a large admixture of Hindústáni words; I do not think I have been in any district where the language is so easily understood. I have not noticed any marked dialectic differences; but then I do not know the two western tahsils well. An intelligent police official has told me there is a great difference between the language as spoken in Nakodar and about Ráhon in Nawáshahr."

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures given on the next page show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available, and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition.

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Poverty or wealth of the people.

Assessment.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.	Number taxed ...	1,223	1,250	748
	Amount of tax ...	12,140	24,081	6,855
Class II.	Number taxed ...	202	804	526
	Amount of tax ...	4,044	21,608	8,512
Class III.	Number taxed ...	53	318	185
	Amount of tax ...	2,980	12,375	5,421
Class IV.	Number taxed ...	3	219	4
	Amount of tax ...	645	11,826	782
Class V.	Number taxed ...	...	143	1
	Amount of tax ...	...	13,741	2,083
Total ...	Number taxed ...	1,481	2,734	1,444
	Amount of tax ...	19,809	83,631	23,653

Of the persons assessed in 1870-71, 533 were proprietors of land. These are classified as follows:—

Persons enjoying incomes between the limits of—

Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 ...	240	Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 ...	49
,, 750 ,, ,, 1,000 ...	127	,, 2,000 ,, ,, 10,000 ...	49
,, 1,000 ,, ,, 1,500 ...	64	,, 10,000 ,, ,, 1,00,000 ...	4

The distribution of licenses granted, and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses ...	559	482	438	477
Amount of fees ...	11,565	8,230	9,920	7,115

generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below at pages 36—40.

Character and disposition of the people.

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Purser:—

"The Gújars and Dogars are very much given to keeping cattle, and consequently are found mostly near the river or Ben. The Rájpúts generally have their lands cultivated by tenants. The other tribes cultivate themselves. In Aráin villages the land is most minutely subdivided. The Mahtams are as quarrelsome and sulky here as elsewhere. The Sahnís do a good deal of market-gardening at certain times. We may tell a Sahni village by the quantity of pepper drying on the roofs of the houses. I think the Nakodar tahsíl is the only one in which the people are regular Panjábis. In the other tahsils they seem to me to be more of the Hindustáni type. The contrast between an ordinary Jat and a Nakodar Aráin is striking. The latter in his *majla* is exactly like a Bári Doáb Muhammadan Jat."

Chapter III, C.

Tribes and Castes.

Tables Nos. XL, XLI and XLII give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

SECTION C.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Jálandhar are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following section; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881. The Census statistics of caste were not compiled for tahsíls, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or subdivisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important land-owning tribes may be broadly described as follows:—

The principal tribes of this district are Hindú Jats, found everywhere; Muhammadan Jats, found chiefly to the south-east of Ráhon in the Bet or lowlands of the Satlaj; Aráíns chiefly in Nakodar; Awáns in Jálandhar; Sahnís in Nawáshahr; Rájpúts sub-divided into Ghorebahi in Nawáshahr; Manj in Jálandhar; and Nakodar, Nárú, Bhatti, and Khokhar in Jálandhar. There are some Mahtams in Jálandhar; Kambos in Nakodar; Gújars in all tahsíls, but very few in Jálandhar; Dogars principally in Nakodar and Phillour. There is not a Jat sub-division of sufficient importance to be shown separately; the Rámís are the only large Aráín sub-division; but the five Rájpút subdivisions above mentioned are all of importance.

Jats and Rájpúts.

The following figures show the number of the principal Jat and Rájpút tribes as returned at the Census of 1881:—

Sub-divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Utirwals	3,360	Tatánde	1,749	Virk	1,125
Báins	4,310	Dasánjhe... ...	2,237	Hinjra	2,050
Bajwa	568	Dhillon	2,219	Samrái	1,633
Bhullar	876	Randháwá ...	1,881	Her	2,004
Settar	453	Sindhu	7,930	Johal	2,161
Pal	421	Sidhu	3,210	Dhasse	1,433
Thokar	2,779	Sohal	1,550	Sanghere ...	1,918
Chahal	2,001	Khag	5,075	Sothe	2,392
Chimachar	489	Gathwál	550	Sangrah ...	1,248
Chhinah	1,354	Gill	5,188	Khandaula ...	1,730
Dhaniwál	3,562	Mán	3,741	Guj	1,014
Dhindsah	1,833	Mangat	561	Máhal	2,040

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Chapter III, C.

Tribes and Castes.

Játs and Rájpúts.

Sub-divisions of Rájpúts.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Mathrás	1,638	Jaswál	766	Ghorewáh	8,8[illegible]
Bhatti	3,027	Chauhán	1,515	Manj	5,7[illegible]
Baryáh	979	Ráthor	440	Náru	4,6[illegible]
Panwál	2,043	Khokhar	3,682	Mehton	1,1[illegible]
Túnwál	928				

The Jats are in nothing inferior to their brethren elsewhere. They are an industrious, thriving race, and an idea of their importance may be gathered from the fact that almost half of the district is in their hands, and more than half the revenue is paid by them. The Rájpúts, on the other hand, are fast sinking into poverty. Once lords of the country, the Rájpút gentry are now reckoned the lowest in the scale of prosperity. Too proud to till the land themselves, they rarely touch a plough or yoke a bullock, but cultivate through the agency of servants, or lease out their land to tenants. In either case they receive only landlord's profits, while the sturdier Jat, cultivating with his own hand, reaps the profits both of landlord and of cultivator. The degradation of the Rájpút was hastened by the action of the Sikh Government, which collected the revenue from the actual cultivator, to the exclusion of the nominal proprietor of the soil, and in other ways lost no opportunity of thrusting them into the background. Jat *kárdárs*, Sikh priests and officials combined to tax and grind down the Rájpúts. Their villages were often destroyed, and their mosques desecrated, and they are now a bye-word for idleness and destitution. At the time of Mr. Temple's settlement there was hardly a Rájpút estate that, however great its natural capacities, was not in bad condition and so impoverished as to require special consideration in the assessment of the revenue. The Muhammadan Rájpúts ascribe their conversion to the time of Shaháb-ud-dín.

Bráhmans.

Next to the Rájpúts in point of numbers come Bráhmans. The majority are Sársut Bráhmans. Some are traders and a few are landowners.

Khatrís and Baniás.

These, with the Bráhmans, form the bulk of the trading and money-lending class. The Satlaj marks the line beyond which the Khatrís predominate in point of numbers over the Baniás. The Khatrís assert that their residence in the district dates from the earliest times.

Gújars.

The Gújars, and the kindred tribe of Dogars, are generally to be found near the banks of the Satlaj. Here, as elsewhere, their habits are pastoral; but they are more industrious and less predatory than the Gújars of the Dehli territory.

Kambos.

The Kambos especially excel as market-gardeners. They cultivate more elaborately than the Jats, but could not perhaps manage a large estate so well. Similar to them are the Sainís and Musalmán Aráins. The latter are said to be emigrants from Sirsa.

Patháns.

The Patháns are the only important tribe of genuine Musalmáns, as distinguished from the converts from Hinduism. They occupy [illegible] the same social position as the Rájpúts, and are idle, thriftless cultivators.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

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Village communities and tenures.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form which itself often varies from one sub-division to another. The great majority of estates are held by cultivating communities under the various denominations of *bhayácharah*, *pattídárí*, &c. There are not many communities of that elaborate structure and constitution which are to be met with in the N. W. Provinces. The rights and interests of the co-partners being, for the most part, completely divided, internal dissension is rare. Although the holdings are quite separate, and actual possession is the main index of all the shares and rights, still the names of the ancient sub-divisions survive. There are the *dherís*; the *páos*, or one-fourth measure of the seer; the *sarsáhís* or *chhatáks* of the seer; the *hals*, representing generally pieces of land of from 15 to 20 acres each, such as might be capable of being tilled by a single plough. These divisions are nearly always nominal, as far as the partition of holdings is concerned, the possession of cultivated land not being considered liable to change. But they are not nominal as regards the distinction of *jamá*; when, as is often the case, not only the amount of the holdings, but also the proportion of the different kinds of soil in each holding corresponded with them.

There are *shámilát* lands belonging to divisions of the estate and also to the whole estate. These have sometimes been divided and sometimes left undivided. But there is a tendency to divide, especially when the land is culturable waste. The increased demand for, and the enhanced value of, land have made the co-partners anxious to reclaim the waste; and for this purpose partition is necessary. The communities are sometimes disposed to break through the old rule, that common property was to be held according to ancestral shares, and not according to actual possession. Whenever they follow the latter principle, rather than the former, doubtless a change has been wrought in their sentiments by the exact definition of rights and responsibilities, both corporate and individual, which has been universally effected. But frequently partition is made solely with reference to ancestral shares. And sometimes parties, whose possession is less than their share, obtain, on partition, not only an amount proportional to the original share, but also an additional amount to compensate for the deficit in possession, and to make up the full share in both the *makbúza* (lands held by co-partners) and in the *shámilát* (common) lands. But until a partition is contemplated, no question is raised regarding the shares in the common lands. For the

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rents, profits, or perquisites from the common lands according as they happen to be cultivated or waste, are collected by the lambardárs, and credited to the village expenses, but are never expended for the purpose of defraying the *jamá*, perhaps because they are never sufficiently considerable.

Proprietary right under the Sikhs.

Mr. Temple thus discusses proprietary rights under the Sikhs whose revenue system is described in Chapter V, Section B :—

"It may be held that the cultivator must get one-half the produce to sustain life and carry on the cultivation, and the proprietor's share must be a part of the remaining half. Then, if the State takes all the remaining half, nothing is left for the proprietor. In this case, if the proprietor cultivates, he gets only his share as cultivator, but not his share as proprietor. If the cultivator and proprietor are different persons, then the latter gets nothing, or next to nothing, inasmuch as the cultivator must have one-half, and the Government takes the other half, and under these circumstances proprietary right must at best degenerate into a mere right of occupancy to which nothing of tangible value is attached. Now, if the matter be viewed in this light, it may be thought that the Sikhs, practically at least, disregarded proprietary right, and that with them ownership was nothing more than an empty name and a shadow. I do not deny that such was indeed too often the case. Still I maintain that they attached to *máliki* or proprietorship the same ideas as we do, and theoretically at least recognized its existence. In most cases no party other than the occupants claimed any proprietary title, and no question was raised. These cultivating communities indeed paid as much as the merest tenants-at-will, and if any portion of the estate failed, the *kárdár* acted very much as if he had been proprietor, and undertook the immediate management. However, as long as the community paid all their taxes, and kept up their estate in a high state of cultivation, he never interfered, and left them to their own internal government. Indeed, he would assist them in preserving their organization, adjusting their shares, and so on. I have known cases where questions of this kind have been taken up by *kárdárs* and referred to arbitration. What the constitution of these communities was, we shall see presently. But in those estates where there was a party in the position of proprietor, he was allowed to accompany the tax-gatherers when they went their rounds, and after their demands had been satisfied, he might glean a scanty *sirina* or a certain number of seers out of the maund. Perhaps, as a special favour, the *kárdár* might give him some allowance from the public hoards: or perhaps, after the collections were over, he would go into the village, vaunt his rights to the cultivators, and prevail upon them to give him some fee or present in recognition thereof.

Revenue realized from cultivators instead of proprietors.

"But it will be marked that under the *kankút* and *batái* system the Sikhs always realized their revenue from the cultivator. The proprietor, when there was one, might collect something on his private account, but he was not expected to pay the revenue. The British Government holds that the *málguzár*, the party who pays the revenue, is, *ipso facto*, proprietor. The Sikhs treated one party as *málguzár* and another party as proprietor. So it was with small pieces of land, held by cultivators in the midst of a *bháyachára* estate. The cultivator made good the Government claim on his glebe, precisely in the same manner as the members of the co-parcenary upon their holdings. He made some trifling payment to his landlord, or if, as was often the

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The position of *málik* rendered profitless and powerless.

case, the landlord happened to be the *muqaddam*, he gave something in acknowledgment of *muqaddami* right.

"Enough has been said to show that a non-resident *málik* was almost a nonentity, an absentee without influence, without responsibility, without the power to interfere in the management of an estate which indeed he could scarcely call his own. His perquisites were certainly precarious, and probably very inconsiderable. In fact the cultivators could not afford to pay him much when they had to contribute all they could spare to the State. And under a system under which all rent was swallowed up in revenue, the proprietors held themselves aloof, and were glad to vegetate in an obscurity where they at least enjoyed peace and immunity. Who would come forward to take engagements for the revenue whereby he could gain no profit but might incur much loss? And the cultivator, while he held the position, also bore all the burdens and calamities of a *málguzár*. He it was who withstood the incessant drain of presents, cesses, and extra collections, who bribed the *kanugas* and *chaudhrís* and who fed the hungry retainers of the rapacious *kárdárs*.

In profitable estates, however, the *málik* would assert his claim.

"But in estates where the Government demand was more moderate, the proprietors, being generally *chaudhrís* or *muqaddams*, were able to assert their rights, and, moreover, the rights were worth asserting. If the collections were in kind, the Government would still realize direct from the cultivator; but the proprietor would take some interest in the collections, would hold himself responsible that nothing went wrong, would bring the waste into cultivation, would fill up vacancies, replace absconded cultivators, &c. Then perhaps a money commutation would be effected, and in such a case the proprietor would himself engage for the payment of the revenue. Still if he chose he might allow the cultivators to engage, and content himself with the receipt of his *málikána* dues. And his title would be in no wise alienated or even weakened thereby, nor do I believe that in such a case he would have been at all held responsible for any balance or default that might occur. And the sale law being unknown, there would be no danger of the defaulting lands becoming the property of a stranger. In these kind of cases, however, the proprietor was exposed to one kind of risk. If the proprietor, having accepted one *jama*, was outbid by some one else who offered more, he would either have to take up the highest bid or else resign in favour of the stranger. And then it would be very uncertain whether he would ever afterwards regain his hold upon the estate. But such instances would be very rare, for the *jamás* fixed were too high to hold out any bait to speculators, and if the Government found any difficulty in raising the *jamá* to the desired standard, it would at once revert to *kánkút* and *batái*.

"The practice of Misr Rúp Lál exactly illustrates the system which recognized two parties in an estate, namely, the *málguzár* in possession and the proprietor. Some of his *pattahs* or patents are extant, in which it is declared that the engagements have been taken from certain parties, cultivators, while an additional amount is to be levied as payable to certain other parties, proprietors. I have already said that the Misr was a bright exception, both as regards his predecessors and his successors. He fixed moderate *jamás* and abridged the *malbas*. However, the proprietors, broken by long misfortune, were often content to receive their *málikána* and forego the privilege of engaging. But sometimes this privilege would be contended for by the cultivators and the proprietors. The Misr perhaps thought that the cultivators were the fittest persons to engage, and closed with

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In profitable estates, however, the *mâlik* would assert his claim.

them. Then the proprietors would appeal to Lahore, and after an interval a warrant would come from the Mâhârâja setting forth that whereas certain parties, cultivators, had been admitted to engage to the exclusion of certain other parties, who were proprietors, and claimed their right to engage thereof, the engagements concluded with the former were to be cancelled, and new engagements entered into with the latter. Now I do not suppose that Ranjít Singh made much inquiry in such cases, and his order may not be worth much as proof that a particular person was *màlik* of a particular estate; but it places beyond doubt the fact that he entertained definite ideas regarding proprietary right. In the Sikh's time the Máhárája was not troubled with appeals of this kind, for then the Government demand did not leave any surplus which the proprietor could claim. And from the tone and tenor of these and other public documents, it is clear that the Sikh rulers did not look upon private property as a creation of their own, but as a matter of original abstract right, which was coeval with Government and society, had been recognized by all dynasties, and which was not liable to abolition or removal by political changes. Authenticated deeds of sale and other transfers were regarded not as obsolete nullities applicable to a system that passed away with the Government from which it sprung, but as instruments of immutable validity. It would naturally follow that while the Sikh Government recognized the existence of proprietors, and their right to engage in preference to others, it did not consider itself entitled to alienate by grant anything more than its own rights in contradistinction to proprietary right.

Popular conception of proprietary right.

"It remains to consider what was under the Sikhs the popular notion of proprietary right, and in what way they recognised it among themselves, independent of any public sanction it might receive. The *kanbatài* system was of course unfavourable to the development or organization of co-parcenaries. Little or nothing was left to their discretion in the distribution of the revenue, and thus one main purpose of municipal government was done away with. But still the huge *malba* had to be portioned out, and hence the various methods of allotment by *dheris, hals,* &c., as before enumerated, were brought into play. In fine *bhàyachàra* estates, where, from the influence of *chaudhris*, or from any other cause, a moderate money revenue had been fixed, the regular machinery of distributing the fiscal burden, dividing the common profits and stock, the community of interest and responsibility, the links which unite the several parts together have been just as discernible as in the *bhàyachàra* estates of Hindustan.

Tenacious adherence to ancestral shares.

The shares were ancestral. Circumstances might have changed the relative proportion of the actual shares as it had originally stood. But the ancient partnership was preserved in the remembrance of the brotherhood. Its restoration was often deemed a matter of family concern and honour, a recurrence to it was deemed natural and proper, if circumstances should permit or opportunity offer. The fluctuations of individual fortune might often render it convenient that some should take more and others less land than their original shares. But such interchanges were always open to re-adjustment, which was in most cases amicably effected. Otherwise the leading members of the brotherhood would interfere, and, if necessary, invoke the *kârdâr's* aid. Stress of season and of taxation would often drive shareholders from their homesteads. The patrimony thus deserted, fell into

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Tenacious adherence to ancestral shares.

the hands of the nearest of kin. But it was held merely in trust, and must be restored intact to the refugee whenever he might return. This rule was deeply rooted in their minds. Mr. Temple says:—"Even in these times I have rarely known it transgressed, "and I have often been surprised at its faithful observance, in spite "of strong temptations to break it." Amidst all the alterations of cultivation and dispossession, the shares in the common lands and in the common liabilities remained unchanged. The revenue responsibility indeed must coincide with actual possession, and this is merely a corollary of the *kanbatái* system. But joint profit and loss was shared in another way: The owner of one-third share might only cultivate one-fourth and pay revenue accordingly. But he would get one-third of the common stock, and bear one-third of the village expenses. Partition of common lands was rare, but when it was effected, the above principle was followed.

Right of pre-emption closely watched.

When the proprietors were not in direct possession of the land, one partner might transfer his share to an alien. But such transfers would rarely have much effect, and would often be fraudulently made in favour of persons supposed to be capable of ejecting the cultivators. Strangers were jealously excluded from cultivating communities, and what is known as the right of pre-emption was closely watched. Transfers among the members of the community by gift, bequest, mortgage, or sale were not infrequent. Estates might be jointly held by several castes who, while they might be apt to quarrel among themselves about their respective division, yet would not betray the general interests of the whole community. In Musalmán communities the formularies of the *Shara* were observed. In Hindu fraternities the forms and deeds were rude. But on no account was a member permitted to transfer his property to the residents of another village, even though he might belong to the same caste. Mr. Temple says:—

"Fathers contracted alliances for their daughters in other villages, but the father could not reside with, or scarcely pay a visit to, his son-in-law. But the latter might come and live with the former, and become an adopted son. He might succeed to the property in default of male issue, even in preference to blood relations, provided he took up his residence in the village. But unless he fulfilled this condition, he was not permitted to inherit. This fact shows how great an aversion they had to even a kinsman becoming a shareholder, unless he resided in the village. In other respects, the common rules of inheritance were thoroughly understood and frequently appealed to. Jealous of the integrity of their brotherhood, the proprietors always resisted the encroachment of neighbours; and border affrays were not uncommon. But it should be noted that in estates held by a body of cultivators and owned by an absentee proprietor, the former were by no means so solicitous to preserve their boundary, and in the event of a fight, they made the proprietor come forward.

Distinction between cultivator and proprietor.

"Lastly, the distinction between cultivator and proprietor was keenly appreciated. The right of occupancy, apart from proprietary right, was unknown. The Government may have partially recognized it, but the people did not; however long a patch of land may have been occupied, the proprietor would at his pleasure resume it without ceremony, and the cultivator would resign it without demur.

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Summing up of the case.

"Such then, briefly, were the rustic communities of this Doáb. They throve under a heavy yoke, and exhibited exemplary firmness, vigour, and industry. Individual members had the welfare of the brotherhood at heart; they looked upon the right, handed down to them, as sacred, and their dealings among themselves were characterised with a very fair degree of generosity and justice. I have thus endeavoured to prove and illustrate the recognition of proprietary right by the Sikh Government and its preservation by the people, also the conditions on which it was held and the degree in which it was respected. It has been shown perhaps that in this Doáb the former rule was not an unmixed evil, and that the position of the agriculturist was not wholly pitiable. The Sikhs indeed taxed oppressively and vexatiously. But their tyranny was strictly utilitarian. They only wanted to extract much revenue. That being done, they generally abstained from wanton cruelty, and were prepared not only to sanction subordinate rights, but also to preserve them. The village communities had suffered only from poverty, and indeed they might have had worse misfortunes than this. They might have been less heavily taxed, but at the same time they might have been disunited among themselves and lost their ancestral rights. The latter case would have been harder for them than the former. As things stood, there had been no convulsions and re-actions in society, no confusion of rights and property, no breaking-up of families. Some races indeed had passed away or been supplanted by others, but the transition had been gradual. The springs of society had been overstrained perhaps, but they only required removal of the pressure; no delicate re-adjustment was needed. When, therefore, the position of this agricultural community and its members came to be defined and recorded at the Settlement, there was not much injustice to be amended, nor were there many complex questions to be unravelled. No entanglement having occurred, there was no need of extrication."

Riparian custom.

The deep stream is the boundary of Jálandhar and the districts of Ludhiánah and Fírozpúr. The general rule is that land lost by erosion goes to the proprietors of the village adjoining which it is thrown up. Land transferred by avulsion remains the property of the original proprietors. But there are numerous exceptions and the exceptional villages are not found in one place. It may be said that the main custom is observed everywhere in Nakodar except in two instances; is very commonly deviated from in Nawashahr; while Phillour holds an intermediate position. No record has been made of the customs between neighbouring villages on the same bank. As regards individual holders in the same village, the general rule is that land gained by alluvion becomes *shámilát deh;* as above said, land gained by avulsion generally remains with the original proprietors. Land rendered waste by the river also becomes *shámilát.* If a man loses land, he can claim to have it made up to him from *shámilát* land. The customs between neighbouring villages on the Jálandhar side of the river and between individual proprietors vary greatly, and have not been brought under detailed record.

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in properity under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report

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Proprietary tenures.

of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjáb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings. The following figures, which show approximately the distribution of tenures as they stood in 1881, are furnished by the Settlement Department:—

Number of holdings.

Proprietors cultivating own land.	Proprietors cultivating land in which they have only a share.	Occupancy tenants.	Non-Occupancy tenants.	Mortgagees.	*Muáfidars* and *Sanjidars*.	Total.
64,331	81,464	23,965	86,560	22,025	4,265	282,610

The conception of property in land as it existed under the Sikh *régime* has been fully discussed in the quotation from Mr. Temple, given in the preceding pages.

Talukdári tenures.

The suits relative to *talukdári* tenures comprise the most important, perhaps, of all the cases decided at the Settlement of 1852. The plaintiffs were parties who had done nothing, except boast of empty titles, and lament over lost rights; and received nothing except *málikánah* dues. The defendants were parties who had tilled the ground, managed the estate, and paid the revenue for many years. The relative position, under Sikh rule, of tenant communities and absentee proprietors has been described in the preceding pages. Highborn tribes, fitted for chivalry and war, rather than peace and agriculture, had been supplanted by humbler races of equal spirit and far greater industry. The Rájpút and Musalmans of pure descent, such as Saiyads and others, who in earlier times held the greater part of this Doáb, had gradually suffered bodies of sturdy cultivators to become, as it were, rooted in the soil. When difficulties and misfortunes threatened, the cultivators would be forced to discharge the fiscal liabilities of the estate, and then they would merely have to pay some small sum to the proprietor as tributary recognition of manorial right. It so happened that the rule immediately preceding ours pressed severely on the landlords, who in part evaded their burdens, by saddling them on the cultivators; consequently the landlords lost ground in the same proportion as the cultivators gained it. Still the old proprietors were looked upon as lords of the land. Then came the cession. The experience of the last administration had probably impressed the public mind with the idea that a change in Government would be followed by enhancement of taxation. Pursuing their old policy, the Rájpút landlords held back and allowed the Jat and Ráín cultivators to execute engagements for the revenue. If the new Government, thought they, taxes heavily, then the cultivators must bear the burden; if it taxes lightly, then we can come forward and claim our rights at the Regular Settlement. But the Ráíns and Jats, when they found the new taxation to be unprecedentedly moderate, refused, at the revision of Settlement, to acknowledge any right but their own. The

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Talukdárí tenures.

dilemma was perplexing. On the one hand the plaintiff could show that he had original right, from which he had never been entirely dispossessed, because he had retained a certain hold on the estate by realizing *málikánah* dues. On the other hand, the defendant had managed the estate and paid the revenue; and our institutions tend to establish that whoever may be *málguzár* is, *ipso facto*, proprietor. If original right was on the one side, policy was entirely on the other side. There was much doubt whether the plaintiff, if declared proprietor, could either manage the estate or pay the revenue; whereas the defendants were unquestionably capable of doing both. At length a middle course was fixed upon, whereby each party might be in the precise position occupied by him or them (virtually, though not perhaps avowedly or ostensibly) for many years prior to the cession. The cultivating communities were declared proprietors, with all rights and privileges appertaining to proprietorship. The original proprietor was entitled to receive a certain allowance payable by the new proprietors, and was to be styled *talukdár*. The amount of this *talukdárí* allowance was fixed with reference to the past *málikánah* collections. This plan was a most felicitous device. It reconciled the considerations of right and policy; it adapted our institutions to the state of things which we found in existence; it satisfied the interests of both the contending parties and of the State. The amount of *talukdárí* allowance was fixed in grain, or in cash, or as a percentage on the revenue, or as an allotment of land.

There is also a class of minor *talukdárí* cases, which are not very numerous or important. It has been found that payments are sometimes made to a second party by individual proprietors. The origin of the tenure has not been clearly ascertained; but it is quite as ancient as the proprietor's title, and does not resemble the payment of a debt or any transaction of that kind. It is evident that the *talukdár's* tenures above described differ, perhaps in kind, certainly in degree, from the *talukdárí* tenures in the North-Western Provinces. Great *talukdárs* certainly did not exist under Sikh rule, but in this district at least they existed under the Mughal Empire. However, there is only one family in this district (namely, the Patháns of Dhogri) who continuously have held the rank of feudal *talukdárs*. The *talukdárs* of Hindústán are men who, either as servants of the native Government, or as farmers of the revenue, or as feudal *jágírdárs*, have succeeded in depressing the village communities. Nothing of the kind occurred here. The *talukdárs* are men who have yielded to the communities, and not men who have forced the communities to yield. There are in the whole district 41 *talukdárís* and 16 minor *talukdárís*, in all 57.

Sales of real property.

Mr. Temple thus discusses the customs regarding sales and mortgages which prevailed during the earlier years of our rule:—

"The rule of pre-emption of course prevented sales being effected in village brotherhoods with purchasers not of the village. Among the

holdings might be in the possession of parties not bound together by ties of mutual interest, sales were not uncommon, and indeed the necessity for them was more likely to occur, for here the parties had to struggle alone with difficulties, being unable to obtain aid or support from a community of relatives.

Sales of real property.

"Sales of real property were common amongst higher classes. They would sell both to members of their own and of other castes. But then it often happened that these parties were hardly in a position to effect a *bonâ fide* sale. As I have already explained, they would rarely be in possession of the cultivated land, and sometimes in the receipt of little more than a nominal income. If so, it might be a matter of doubt whether the sale was made in good faith, and how far the purchaser was likely to have enforced his right. It is known that these deeds, of late, often remained a dead letter. The purchasers, hopeless of obtaining possession, would restore them to the seller, who would, years afterwards, tender them before our courts as evidence of the position they had once held. Often, too, proprietors of this kind, feeling themselves unable to cope with the village community, would sell or otherwise transfer to some creature of their own, who would, by fraud or violence, obtain a footing in the village. I have known villages where aggressions made by such transferees and purchasers have been forcibly resisted.

Mortgages.

"The locking up of real property for the liquidation of debts or security for loans was, I believe, almost unknown. Bankers and money-lenders looked to the assets of the land, and not to the land itself. This has been borne in mind when Khatri bankers have produced old deeds of sale alleged to have been executed by large village communities. Such transactions are, at the best, improbable and suspicious. Mortgages were common among the co-parcenaries. They were closely akin to those transactions, previously adverted to, by which the brotherhood undertook the management of lands belonging to absentee co-partners, and the restoration of them on the proprietor's return. They were regulated by similar conditions. Their origin was in fiscal difficulties. No specific term was fixed during which the mortgage must run on, and after which it might be converted into an absolute transfer. The invariable condition was, that whenever the principal and interest should be liquidated, the property might be redeemed. I have known lands mortgaged in one generation redeemed in the next. This rule was either expressed or implied in mortgages made by all classes. And the remarks just made regarding sales effected by the higher classes are also applicable to the mortgages made by them. The alleged mortgagee, when unwilling to resign the land, always quoted the rule of long possession. But it was clear that as far as the past custom of the country might have weight, the rule ought to be broken through in these cases."

Tenants and rent.

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. The following is Mr. Temple's account of tenancy rights as they stood at his Settlement:—

"The statistics will show that the hereditary cultivators form a large section of the cultivating community. The revenue system of

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Tenants and rent.

our predecessors has often rendered it difficult to distinguish one class of cultivators from the other, and the upper class from the proprietor. The Sikh method of *kankút* and *batái* had a levelling effect, and reduced all parties to the same low standard. I have already explained that the tax-gatherers always looked to the cultivator for the payment of the revenue, whenever they found him to be a man of substance, and left the proprietor to collect what dues he could. In disputes regarding hereditary cultivators, the occupancy of the cultivator and the payment of the revenue by him direct to the collectors is usually admitted. The only question is whether he did, or did not, give anything extra, either in cash or in kind, to the proprietor. It was not attempted to fix any term of occupancy which should *per se* entitle a cultivator to rank as hereditary. But it will be found that cultivators who have been in possession of the same fields for 12 years and upwards have at the present Settlement generally been vested with hereditary rights.

Rates demandable from hereditary cultivators.

"When a cultivator is declared to be hereditary, it becomes of course necessary to determine what rent he shall pay in future. For many reasons it was deemed advisable to introduce money rents where no definite rule should have previously prevailed. With the concurrence of superior authority, it was ruled that the hereditary cultivators should pay to the proprietor, besides the revenue due from their holdings and the share of village expenses accruing thereon, a sum of 18 per cent. on the assessed revenue as proprietary dues. But in villages where the distinction between the two classes of cultivators had been previously understood and acted upon, and a scale of rents had been adopted, the existing rent-rates were upheld. In special cases more favourable rates have been allowed. In some villages, where a few steady tenants are the mainstay of the estate, it has suited the proprietors to excuse the hereditary cultivators altogether from the payment of rent. In such a case the cultivator would discharge the revenue and regular additional items which might accrue on his holding, and would have to pay 5 per cent. lambardári allowance to the landlord. He would thus become, in some respects, a subordinate proprietor, except that he could not sell or transfer his rights. But the landlord's responsibility would remain. His only right would be the 5 per cent. and a reversionary interest in the event of the tenant's resigning the holding, or dying without heir.

Privileges of hereditary cultivators.

"The various accessory privileges, which might or might not appertain to the hereditary cultivator, have been brought into consideration. As a rule, he may not sell, mortgage, or transfer his rights to any person, except his nearest of kin, who would, in the course of nature, succeed him. But he may underlet to any one he pleases. He may not plant timber, nor fruit trees, nor groves, nor gardens, nor sink wells, without the consent of his landlord. He may cut hedge-row trees to mend his implements, his well, or his homestead, without asking any one's leave. There are, however, exceptional cases when he may do nearly all the things above enumerated.

[D]istinction between [t]he several classes of cultivators unknown under [na]tive Government.

"My account of the Sikh administration will have explained that this distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators is not indigenous in this part of the country. It has been introduced by the Settlement. I need not repeat what has been said regarding the former position of the cultivator. We have endeavoured to preserve his position, and improve it ...

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They pay to the proprietor more now than formerly. But then they pay much less to the State, and their position is much more definite and permanent than heretofore.

Rent rates leviable from non-hereditary cultivators.

"The rents or proportion of the produce demandable from the non-hereditary cultivator have been fixed. Two-fifths (*pachdu*) and one-third (*tihárah*) have been frequently fixed in lieu of the half (*munásifa*). The half proportion is still in force in many villages, chiefly with the concurrence of both cultivator and proprietor. Land is so valuable that cultivators can always be found to take land on the condition of giving up nearly half the produce, and thus this proportion is still regarded by the proprietors as the market value of land. For the non-hereditary cultivator money-rents have not been fixed."

Zaildárs and village headmen.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the several tahsíls of the district. There are no chief headmen in Jálandhar. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to approval of the Deputy Commissioner; each village, or in large villages each main division of the village, having one or more who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. The *zaildár* is elected by the headmen of the *zail* or circle, the boundaries of which are as far as possible so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people. The *zaildár* stands in much the same relation to the headmen of the *zail* as a chief headman to those of his village. The remuneration to *zaildárs* has not yet been fixed (the district being under Settlement), but it will probably be one per cent. on the land revenue of their respective *zails* at the close of the Settlement operations. The headmen collect a cess of 5 per cent. in addition to the revenue for which they are responsible. There are no *zaildárs* in the district who enjoy any rent-free grant. The head-quarters of the *zails* with their prevailing tribes are shown in the following table :—

Tahsíl.	Zaildárs.	Village headmen.
Jálandhar	8	834
Nakodar	8	735
Phillour	8	704
Nawashahr	7	717
Total	31	2,990

Tahsíl.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
			Rs.	
Jálandhar.	Chitti	24	20,347	Játs.
	Tájpur	23	15,638	Rájpúts.
	Dárauli	21	26,487	Játs.
	Dariyál	19	17,301	Do.
	Jálandhar	39	39,460	Do.

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Zaildárs and village headmen.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
			Rs.	
Jálandhar—*concluded.*	Talhan	21	18,423	Játs.
	Kartárpur	34	31,407	Do.
	Lidhrán	20	19,617	Do.
	Aláwalpur	33	40,492	Do.
	Karyána	17	21,081	Do.
	Jamsher	18	19,527	Do.
	Kúkarpind	12	9,063	Játs and Awáns.
	Khámra	18	14,899	Awáns.
	Laroya	50	34,849	Játs.
	Bahrám	19	17,738	Rájpúts.
	Nussí	29	18,957	Játs.
	Chakrála	30	15,400	Do.
Nawáshahr.	Ráhon	25	15,291	Játs.
	Malakpur	28	9,320	Do.
	Majhaur	20	13,668	Rájpúts.
	Shekhupur	22	20,019	Játs.
	Padhyána	22	21,916	Do.
	Jula Májra	12	6,770	Rájpúts.
	Mukandpur	17	25,569	Játs.
	Ráipur	10	12,792	Do.
	Jandiálí	17	23,796	Do.
	Pharála	18	20,637	Do.
	Hiyún	24	21,496	Gújars.
	Bangah	20	24,970	Játs.
	Músápur	14	21,700	Do.
	Naura	14	28,419	Rájpúts.
	Karyám	27	40,018	Játs.
	Jádla	16	16,938	Do.
	Nangal Ambiyá	34	23,733	Ráín.
	Pargiyán Kalán	17	17,656	Do.
	Saríh	20	36,116	Játs.
	Dherián	14	13,996	Ráín.
	Bakhshá	8	11,750	Do.
	Do. Mádho	37	24,415	Játs.
Nakodar.	Malsián	30	19,612	Játs.
	Dúmána	16	13,556	Kambohs.
	Kang Kalán	22	17,330	Játs.
	Do. Khurd	41	21,789	Do.
	Sháhkot	19	14,870	Do.
	Kilí	20	13,853	Ráíns.
	Mahatpur	23	23,089	Do.
	Madahpur	28	18,403	Do.
	Nakodar Bhagat Rám ...	17	17,609	Játs.
	Do. Ghulám Ghaus ...	15	18,087	Do.
Phillour.	Kuleta	12	19,437	Játs.
	Chhokrán	12	14,041	Do.
	Birik	10	14,343	Do.
	Gúraya	17	18,281	Do.
	Moron	14	17,153	Do.

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Záildárs and village headmen.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste of tribe.
			Rs.	
Phillour—*concluded.*	Kálá	9	13,959	Játs.
	Phillour	22	16,633	Ráín.
	Mau	11	14,339	Játs.
	Nagar	11	14,158	Do.
	Rurkah	4	19,417	Do.
	Sang Dhesián	15	18,627	Do.
	Sarháli	7	9,929	Rájpúts, Játs and Bráhmans.
	Jandiálah	5	19,261	Játs.
	Bundálá	17	24,951	Do.
	Núrmahal	23	21,496	Do.
	Kot Bádal Khán	11	9,204	Do.
	Talwan	23	20,654	Do.
	Bilgá	18	21,813	Do.

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer, and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 714):—

"The agriculturists of the district employ hired field labourers in weeding the fields, reaping crops, in threshing and storing grain. Such labourers are of two sorts: (1) regular servants who receive one or two rupees per month and their daily victuals and clothes, and (2) hired men called *sepídárs*, who are paid in kind at the rate of a ¼ of a seer in the maund. The persons so employed are usually of the *chamár* and sweeper castes, who, when not employed in the fields, earn their livelihood by other normal means. The estimated number of persons so employed is 6 per cent. of the total population of the district. The condition of these field labourers is not much inferior to that of the poorer agriculturists who cultivate their own holdings, as regards indebtedness or inability to subsist from harvest to harvest. They usually live by a credit account with a village trader settled when the harvest is reaped."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI show the number of persons holding service grants from the village and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of, or in payment for services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village

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rest-houses so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like. They are locally known by the name of *sánkji* tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. The Rájpút portion of the peasantry is believed to be deeply involved in debt. Money-lending is mostly in the hands of the village shop-keepers, but there are several large bankers in Jálandhar and other towns who are always ready to lend money on the security of land. The usual rate of interest on unsecured loans is Rs. 2-8-0 per month, or 30 per cent. per annum. In loans upon mortgages of land, if possession is given to the mortgagee the produce is ordinarily set off against interest. Where possession is not given, interest ranges from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 0-8-0 per month.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA and IIIB. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this Chapter. Land-tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour, have already been noticed in Chapter III, Section D.

General state of agriculture.

The soil of the district is, as a rule, good, most of it very good. But there is a great deal of poor land in Jálandhar and Nakodar. A strip of hard red land called *rarra* runs through the Phillour and Nawáshahr tahsils. The land in these tahsíls below the old bank of the Satlaj is full of *kallar*, and is flooded in the rains. Water is nowhere far from the surface, and is almost always fit for irrigation. In Phillour and Nawáshahr the rope and bucket are used almost exclusively; in Jálandahr and Nakodar, the Persian-wheel. The people are clever, industrious cultivators: never idle, always doing something or other. A good deal of grain is imported from the *jangal* country across the river—Ludhiánah and Patiála. There is very little really culturable land left now untilled. But dry cultivation is being steadily replaced by irrigation. Irrigation is entirely from wells. *Jhalárs* are practically unknown. And the irrigation by the basket from tanks is quite inconsiderable.

Soils.

The soil is of course marked by varieties, but it does not present any unusual features. There is a stiff, cohesive, dark-coloured and productive soil, commonly known as *matiár;* the loose rich and reddish soil generally called *rausli;* the light loam called *maira;* soft sandy soils, *retli* and *tibba;* and a hard sandy soil, *rarri*. The sandy soils, generally, are more productive here than in Hindústán. Ground which appears common sand, is often to be seen waving with wheat. There is also a description of soil styled *chamb*. It is of much importance in some parts of the Panjáb; but does not exist in large quantities here. Its main characteristic is moisture. It is perforated with holes and cracks; water percolates through it, and is always to be met with close to the surface. Its appearance is swampy. Considerable value is attached to it, and it is very favourable for the production of rice. Another kind of soil, *sirwal*, is unirrigated, and yields, notwithstanding, plentiful crops; this land is only to be found in the villages of the Adampúr

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-stock.

thánah of the Jálandhar tahsíl. Another kind is *bet*, or the land along the river Satlaj, which wants no irrigation, but requires of course an average rainfall when it yields good crops.

The Seasons. Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food-grains of the district, are discussed in the Famine Report note quoted in Chapter III (page 19).

Irrigation.

Table No. XIV gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 33 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from wells, four per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 63 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them :—

Number of wells.	*Depth to water in feet.*		*Cost in Rupees.*		*Bullocks per wheel or bucket.*		Cost of gear.	*Acres irrigated per wheel or bucket.*	
	From	To	Masonry.	Without masonry.	Number of pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Autumn.
17,265	...	20	210	25	2	70	Persian wheels 40, buckets 12	6	5
5,117	20	30	400	...	2	100			
705	30	40	400	...	2	140			

Of these wells only 100 were unbricked ; while 13,529 were worked by the Persian-wheel, and 7,558 by the rope and bucket. The wells of less than 30 feet in depth are chiefly found in the lowlands along the banks of the Satlaj, and in the *sailáb* of the Adampúr and Kartárpúr *parganás*. With the exception of close to the small town of Malsíán, where water is lifted from the Ben stream by the apparatus known as *jhalár*, the only irrigation in the district is from wells. In the Jálandhar and Nakodar tahsíls the Persian-wheel, well or *harat* is mostly in use, but in the other two tahsíls of Phillour and Nawáshahr, one generally finds the *charas* form of well, *i.e.*, lifting water with a bucket, and worked up and down an inclined plain by bullocks, as in the North-Western Provinces of India. Water is near the surface, and wells are not expensive, are easily made, and last a long time. Without irrigation none of the superior crops, except wheat, can be grown. But the plentiful supply of water brings all soils to a level, and irrigation is pushed to the utmost extent, wells being found in soils of every description, from the richest to the most sandy. The importance of irrigation is attested by the fact that in distributing the revenue over the holdings of a village the proprietors disregard, for the most part, distinctions of soil, and assume two general rates, applicable one to irrigated and one to unirrigated land.

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-stock.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each tahsíl of the district as returned in 1878-79.

Manure, rotation of crops, &c.

Rotation of crops prevails only to this extent, that after a cycle of seasons, land hitherto sown with spring crops is sown with autumn crops, and *vice versâ*. The attention of agriculturists has not been much directed towards manuring. In the neighbourhood of populous towns, rich manured land, covered with garden produce, is to be found. But, as a rule, the people do not make the most of the substances for manure which accident and nature provide. The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 251-252) :—

"The figures in the margin show the percentage of cultivated area which is manured :—252 maunds of manure is given to the acre, per annum, on land constantly manured ; 112 maunds on land occasionally manured, at intervals of six months. On irrigated lands the usual course of cropping in this district is, that in land on which *makki* is sown, at *kharíf*, wheat, barley, *senji* and *metha* are sown in the *rabi* following, after the usual ploughing and irrigation ; well manured irrigated lands are given no rest, but are ploughed twice or thrice during the year. Unirrigated lands require rest for a year-and-a-half after the *kharíf* crop, *i.e.*, if they are sown with *kharíf* crops in one year, say *Sambat* 1935, no crop (*rabi* or *kharíf*) will be sown on them during *Sambat* 1936, but they will be kept for the *rabi* and *kharíf* sowing of 1927 ;* such lands are ploughed repeatedly between 10 and 20 times during the year."

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Percentage of total which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated ...	29	30	41	36
Unirrigated ...	...	6	94	4
Total ...	10	15	75	

Principal staples.

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below :—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangni ...	520	38	Chillies ...	1,413	1,135
China ...	244	46	Other drugs & spices	207	132
Mattar ...	35	1	Linseed ...	72	69
Mash (Urd) ...	17,633	12,800	Mustard ...	2,274	2,078
Múng ...	262	119	*Til* ...	896	382
Masúr ...	6,932	12,905	*Tára mira* ...	1,394	322
Arhar ...	11	11	Hemp ...	3,224	2,727
Turmeric ...	1	..	*Kasumbh* ...	140	130
Coriander ...	7	4	Other crops ...	72,128	47,670

* The interval between the reaping of the previous *kharíf* and the sowing of the next *rabi* would appear to be ten months, not a year-and-a-half as stated. The *rabi* of *Sambat* 1937 is sown in the autumn of *Sambat* 1936. The course described would appear to be the two-year course common on unirrigated lands on all the submontane tracts of the Panjáb, under which half the land is cropped one year, and the other half the next.

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Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-stock.

Principal staples.

The most important harvest, as regards the better kinds of food-grains, is that of the spring. Wheat, barley and gram form the staples of this harvest, tobacco and poppy being the only other items of importance. In the autumn sugar-cane is the most important crop. *Jawár* (great millet), *moth* and *másh* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius* and *Phaseolus radiatus*), and *makai* (Indian corn) are the common food-grains of the autumn harvest. Rice is grown to a limited extent near the Satlaj. Cotton and hemp are also grown largely at this season; *bájra* is almost unknown in this district. The sugar-cane crop is commercially of the most importance to the cultivator. It is generally grown for the purpose of paying the whole or part of the revenue. The Settlement Officer calculates that when 15, or even 12, per cent. of the cultivated area of a holding is covered with sugar-cane, the outturn will be sufficient to pay the whole revenue, leaving the rest to meet the cost of cultivation and the margin of profit. "But," he adds, "if 15 per cent. of sugar-cane is to be grown every year, then another 15 per cent. must be reserved for that purpose, and thus 30 per cent. or one-third of the cultivated area would be taken up."

Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 19. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 794,764 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that while some 65,000 maunds of wheat and *jawár* were annually exported to Unáh in Hoshiárpúr, Ludhiánah, and Ambálah from the Nawáshahr tahsíl, there was an annual import of about six-and-a-half lakhs of maunds principally of gram, *moth* and *jawár* from Fírozpúr, but also of other grains in smaller quantities from Amritsar and Hoshiárpúr. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote:—"To feed the population of the district, 6,316,440 maunds of grain of "all kinds are required; the total outturn of an average year's crop "throughout the district may be estimated at a rough calculation "as 7,589,305 maunds of grain, or more than sufficient for the "wants of the inhabitants."

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat ...	1,216,406	1,397,878	2,614,284
Inferior grains ...	1,916,762	912,900	2,829,662
Pulses ...	552,912	542,035	1,094,947
Total ...	3,686,080	2,852,813	6,538,893

Arboriculture and forests.

Table No. XVII shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Down, of the Forest Department:—

Arboriculture and forests.

"This plantation in the Jálandhar district consists of 219·7 acres, and is composed chiefly of *shísham* and *kíkar*, with a slight mixture of *phuláí*, *tun* and *ním*. It is situated within the municipal limits of Phillour on the Grand Trunk Road, about a mile north of the Railway station. It is reserved under the Forest Act. The plantation was commenced in the year 1867-68, and was originally intended, together with numerous other plantations situated along the line of Railway, to supply steam fuel to the Railway Company; but before the timber could come to maturity, coal was introduced. The whole plantation has been sold to the Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway to supply material for the formation of tree spurs for the Satlaj river training works. The portion felled last year is now being re-sown. The Jálandhar plantation of triangular shape, situated within the cantonment, consisting of 50 acres, was commenced in 1868-69, and is composed of *shísham*. The soil is very poor and the produce is inferior. It is reserved under the Forest Act. The Phagwára *bírs*, which adjoin each other in irregular shape, are situated within five miles of the Railway station of Phagwára in the Jálandhar district, on the road from Phagwára to Bangah and Nawáshahr. The total area of the three is 1,137 acres. The growth is entirely *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*). *Bírs* I and II are reserved; *bír* III was handed over to the Department in 1880, and is unreserved. The produce was felled over the whole area in 1882-83, and reproduction is progressing favourably by coppicing. The soil is good."

Live-stock.

Table No. XXII shows the number of live-stock returned in the Administration Report. Horse and mule-breeding operations have been carried on in this district since the year 1877, but the results have not been very marked. The Jálandhar district has never been famous for its mares, and attention appears never to have been much directed towards breeding. There are three stud-bred stallions and three Arab donkey stallions in the district; 102 mares have been branded for the breeding of horses and 89 for mules; 18 of the produce of the former and eight of the latter have been taken out of the district by dealers; but it is not known whether any of these were purchased for remounts. No *salútrís* are employed, and no colts have been gelt. The *zamíndárs* breed from the Government stallions principally for their own use, and there are a good many of their produce in the district. The foals are reared by the owners upon the old principle, by which the full development of the stock is impeded.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II, Chapter VIII of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	31,780	344,881
Non-agricultural	105,441	307,453
Total ...	137,221	652,334

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Occupations of the people.

agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only, such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 97 to 105 of Table No. XIIA and in Table No. XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The great manufacture is that of *gúr*, sugar and molasses. The crushing of the sugar-cane goes on from the middle of November to the middle of February, after which the refining of the raw produce continues for some time longer. Some of the larger villages have as many as 50 sugar-cane presses at work during the season. Ropes are made from the refuse of the sugar-cane. The only other manufacture which is extensively carried on is that of country cloth, the principal seats of which are Jálandhar, Ráhon, Kartárpúr and Núrmahal, but which is also carried on at every large village in the district. Silver-wire and gold, and silver lace, are also made to some extent at Jálandhar. The carpenter's work of Khán Khánán and the scarves (*lúngís*) and thick cotton cloth (*gháti*) of Ráhon are famous beyond the limits of the district.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"This district has a wider reputation for its manufactures than seems to be warranted by their actual state. Ráhon is frequently spoken of as excelling in *gháti*, a highly glazed cotton long-cloth of fine texture, from which formerly the summer full dress of *Sardárs* and wealthy persons was made. It is still made in small quantities to order; but as Ludhiánah has risen in importance, the trade seems to have been transferred thither. And the increased importation of English long-cloth must tell against its survival in any prosperous form. It will be a long time, however, before natives give up talking of Ráhon *gháti*. Other cotton-weaving, of coarse kinds, such as *khaddar* with *susís* (coloured stripes and checks), are made here as elsewhere, but there is not a trade like that of the Jhang district with Kábul in these strong and serviceable home-spuns. *Khaddar*, the fabric most worn by the agricultural population, is woven almost everywhere throughout the province.

"Jálandhar itself has a considerable manufacture of silk, and there are said to be over 160 looms in the town, while the trade is an export one. A dove-coloured, lustreless *lúngí* or *palas* with gold border and ends, may be taken as the type of Jálandhar silk; but other colours are also woven. The wool manufacture was once extensively carried on in the Phillour tahsil, and very fine blankets were made at Bilgah; now only inferior *loís* and blankets are manufactured.

"Like the neighbouring district of Hoshiárpúr, Jálandhar has some reputation for carpentry, and sends its workmen to Simla and other

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Principal industries and manufactures.

places in the hills. These districts, indeed, with Amritsar, supply most of the skilled labour used on railway works, and their workmen are to be met with in all railway workshops from Karáchi to Sibi and all over Northern India. Kartárpúr, like the town of Staines in Buckinghamshire, has a name for the wholesale fabrication of chairs. The cane-seated arm-chair found in public offices, dák bungalows, and some houses, is made here in large quantities. Twenty rupees a dozen is about the lowest wholesale rate, and for better quantities higher prices are obtained.

"Good examples of *kamágri* work have been produced at Jálandhar. Bows and arrows are the original forms; painted pen-cases are the first native application; and for European use, book-stands, teapoys and similar articles are thus decorated. The painting is done in water-colour, protected with *sundras* varnish, which is frequently applied with the ball of the hand. Some of these are occasionally sent up to Simla, but there can scarcely be said to be a trade. The pottery of Jálandhar is perhaps better than the average of unglazed ware in the plains, while specimens of coloured and enamelled tile-work of unusual excellence have been turned out. Muhammad Sharif, the artist, to whom these works are due, is a striking example of a very common form of oriental secretiveness. He can make all the colours and glazes of the old Mughal tile-work as seen on the Nakodar tombs in this district and at many other places in the province. There would be a very large demand for his work if he would supply it; but he seems to have a morbid dread of losing his secrets, and he declines to work in any regular way. He has been persuaded from time to time to send a few examples of his craft to various exhibitions, but as he works without any assistants, they have to be priced at rates which prohibit their use on any large scale. He is quite content, however, that his work should be looked upon as a curiosity merely, and appears to have no wish to pick up the fortune that lies within his reach.

"There is scarcely a town in India that does not contain some professor of an out-of-the-way craft which seems to be respected usually in proportion to its futility. A silversmith of Jálandhar has applied himself to the contrivance of silver wire net-work applied over English wine-glasses, and sometimes over white glass Pilsener beer bottles. This net-work is connected with bands of chased silver ornamented with colour. When the forms of the glass so covered are good, the effect is curious and pretty, but merely commonplace and tawdry, when beer bottles are used. Slippers and other equally incongruous articles are also made in silver wire net-work. There are many trivialities, however, of less interest than this, which is at least a work of some skill, and might possibly lead to something better."

Course and nature of trade.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The trade of the district is mainly in agricultural produce. In ordinary years, grain is imported from Ludhiánah, Fírozpúr and the adjoining Sikh States, and exported to the Kángra hills. In 1873-74, however, favourable seasons together with the high prices prevailing elsewhere, caused a very large export of surplus stocks of grain, at first to Agra, and afterwards to Bengal. The export to Bengal was on so large a scale that for some time the supply of carriage at the disposal of the Railway was unable to cope with it. The ordinary staple of the export trade consists of *gúr*, molasses and sugar, the sugar-cane being largely grown in this district and the adjoining one of Hoshiárpúr. Most of the sugar is made in the Nawáshahr tahsíl of this district

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Course and nature of trade.

and the Dasúah tahsíl of Hoshiárpúr, and it is exported chiefly to the south and west, being sent to Bikánír, Lahore, the southern Panjáb and Sindh. Cotton is grown to a considerable extent in the Nakodar and portions of the Phillour and Jálandhar tahsíls but is chiefly retained for local manufactures which are in part exported towards the hills. English piece-goods and draught cattle from Ludhiánah and the Sikh States are the most important articles of import.

The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at pages 44-45.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bázár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre, shown in the margin, for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74	67-9	41-3
1874-75 to 1877-78	75-2	21-4
1878-79 to 1881-82	79-4	36-11

Local weights and measures.

Measures of length.

57½ inches make	... 1 karam.

Measures of area, System No. 1.

1 square karam makes	... 1 sarsái.
9 sarsáis make	... 1 marla.
20 marlás make	... 1 kanál.
8 kanáls make	... 1 ghumáo.

Measures of area, System No. 2.

1 square gatha makes	... 1 biswánsi.
20 biswánsís make	... 1 biswa.
20 biswás make	... 1 bígha.

Measures of capacity.

5 rupees make	... 1 chhaták.
16 chhatánks make	... 1 seer.
40 seers make	... 1 maund.

Measures of weight.

8 grains of *khash-khash* make	... 1 grain of rice
8 grains of rice make	1 ratti.
8 rattis make	... 1 másha.
12 máshas make	... 1 tola.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district, returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Panjáb Administration Report for 1878-79; while Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up for communications by Government in the district.

Navigable rivers ...	80 miles.
Railways ...	49 ,,
Metalled roads ...	86 ,,
Unmetalled roads	373 ,,

Rivers.

The Biás does not run through the district. But the ferries on the Biás which lie in the Amritsar district and the territory of the Kapúrthala State are under the control of the Jálandhar district authorities. The Satlaj borders the district throughout its length. The mooring places and ferries are shown in the margin.

Biás.	*Satlaj.*
Bagha.	Sherpur.
Chakoki.	Jodewál.
Wazír Bhular.	Khanpur.
Gagrewál.	Chountha.
Bairowál.	Joula Mayra.
Govindwál.	Mathawára.
Khambá.	Lussára.
Johal.	Karíána.
Mundah.	Khira or Mote.
Ghúrka.	Bhúndrí.
Ahli.	Sidwah.
	Teharu.

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

The Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway runs through the district, with Railway stations at Kartárpúr 11 miles, Jálandhar city 9 miles, Jálandhar Cantonments 3 miles, Chaheri 5 miles, Phagwára 5 miles, Gúráya 6 miles, and Phillour 8 miles. Phagwára and Chaheri are in the Kapúrthala State.

Roads, rest-houses and encamping-grounds.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places and conveniences for travellers :—

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Hoshiárpúr to Jálandhar.	Adampur ..	11 miles ..	Metalled road, encamping-ground and a *sarai* containing a room for European travellers.
Do. to Nakodar ..	Kang ..	9 „ ..	Encamping-ground.
	Nakodar ..	6 „ ..	Metalled road, encamping-ground and Civil officers' rest-house.
Jalandhar to Tandah	Kala Bakra	10 „ ..	Metalled. Encamping-ground.
Do. to Nurmahal ..	Nurmahal ..	15 „ ..	Unmetalled. Do., *sarai* and police bungalow.
Do. to Kapurthala,	Kapurthala ..	11 „ ..	Metalled. Native State
Nakodar to Phillour	Nurmahal ..	7 „ ..	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
Do. do. ..	Phillour ..	13 „ ..	*Sarai* and police bungalow.
Phillour to Nawashahr	..	.. ..	Unmetalled. Do.
Phagwara to Jadla ..	Bangah ..	11¾ „ ..	Do. Encamping-ground, *sarai*.
Do. do. ..	Nawashahr ..	8 „ ..	Do. do. do.
Do. do. ..	Jadla ..	7 „ ..	Do. do. do.

Besides the above there are also unmetalled roads as follows :— Adampúr to Kartárpúr *viâ* Aláwalpúr, 11 miles ; Nakodar to Káwán ferry *viâ* Sháhkot, 15 miles ; Phagwára to Katárián (Mandi road), 10 miles.

The only dák bungalow at Jálandhar Cantonment is fully furnished and provided with servants. The police and district bungalows have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but no servants. There is a horse dák plying from Jálandhar to Hoshiárpúr.

Post Office.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Adampúr, Aláwalpúr, Bangah, Dhilwán, Jálandhar city, Jálandhar cantonment, Jálandhar Railway station, Kapúrthala, Kartárpúr, Malsián, Nakodar, Nawáshahr, Núrmahal, Phillour, Phagwára, Ráhon, Sháhkot, Sultánpúr Jalwáha, Gunachaur and Mukandpúr.

There are Money Order Offices and Savings Banks at Adampúr Dhilwán, Jálandhar city, Jálandhar cantonment, Kapúrthala, Kartárpúr, Nakodar, Nawáshahr, Núrmahal, Phillour, Ráhon Sháhkot, and Sultánpúr.

Telegraph.

A line of telegraph runs along the whole length of the Railway with a telegraph office at each station ; and an Imperial telegraph connects Jálandhar with the towns of Hoshiárpúr and Dharmsála.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Executive and Judicial.

This district is under the control of the Commissioner of Jálandhar. An Additional Commissioner exercising judicial functions is stationed at the head-quarters of the division, and exercises jurisdiction over the districts of Jálandhar, Ludhiána and part of Hoshiárpúr. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district is composed of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, and three Extra Assistant Commissioners; each tahsil is in charge of a Tahsíldár who is assisted by a Náib-Tahsíldár. The village revenue staff is given in the margin.

Tahsil.	Kánúngos and Náibs.	Patwáris and Assistants.
Jálandhar ...	2	112
Nakodar ...	2	96
Phillour ...	2	93
Nawáshahr ...	2	99
Total ...	8	400

There are six Munsiffs; one for the Sadr with jurisdiction over the whole district; one for each of the four tahsils; and an extra officer with jurisdiction over six *zails* of the Phillour tahsil and five *zails* of Nawáshahr. The statistics of Civil and Revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Criminal, police and gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate at Jálandhar and assisted by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates who sit at head-quarters in the city, and by Sardár Ajít Singh of Aláwalpúr and Lálá Sálig Rám of Jalandhar; the former has Magisterial powers within the limits of Adampúr and Aláwalpúr *zails*, and the latter within the limits of Bhogpúr and Behrám. The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent of Police. There is no Assistant Superintendent permanently stationed here, though one is deputed temporarily now and then. The strength of the police force in 1881-82 is shown below:—

Class of police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Standing guards.	Protection and detection.
District (Imperial)	364	82	282
Cantonment	56	...	56
Municipal	100	...	100
Total	520	82	438

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General Administration.

Criminal, police and gaols.

In addition to this force 1,179 village watchmen are paid Rs. 3 per month by a regular assessment upon houses.

The *thánahs* or principal police stations and the *chaukís* or outposts are distributed by tahsíls as follows:—*Tahsíl Jálandhar, thánahs*—Jálandhar City, Jálandhar Cantonment, Kartárpúr, Bhogpúr, and Adampúr. *Chaukís*—Dakoha, Maksúdán, Lidhrán, Ráipur and Kála Bakra. *Tahsíl Nakodar, thánahs*—Nakodar and Sháhkot. *Chaukís*—Nil. *Tahsíl Phillour, thánahs*—Phillour and Núrmahal. *Chaukís*—Attári, Kuthewál and Gohwar. *Tahsíl Nawáshahr, thánahs*—Ráhon and Bangah—no *chaukís*. There is a cattle-pound at each *thánah* and also at Nawáshahr and Bír Sarangwál. The district lies within the Lahore Police Circle, and is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lahore.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 392 prisoners, but it is under contemplation to build a larger gaol here to contain accommodation for 950 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years. The Sánsís and Harnís are the proclaimed criminal tribes in this district, and the number of each on the register in 1882 is shown below:—

Tribe.	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Children.*
Sánsís ...	258 ...	240 ...	215
Hárnís ...	40 ...	39 ...	55

The criminal tribes in this district do not give much trouble, and do not appear to be addicted to systematic crime; of the Sánsís only four were convicted for offences under the Penal Code, and no Hárnís were convicted during the year 1882.

Revenue, taxation and registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV and XXXIII give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax and Stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of Registration Offices.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Jálandhar, Nakodar and Nawáshahr. The cultivation of the poppy is carried on in this district.

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 35 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various tahsíls, and of the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as President. Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown on the next page.

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General Administration.

Revenue, taxation and registration.

Source of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges	...	...	...	...	
Do. without do. ...	13,007	11,686	11,953	12,647	11,382
Staging bungalows, &c.	479	579	458	548	541
Encamping-grounds ...	1,590	2,008	1,773	1,874	2,078
Cattle-pounds	2,440	2,938	2,450	2,604	2,652
Nazúl properties ...	385	991	512	575	1,136
Total	17,901	18,202	17,146	18,248	20,789

The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at page 49, and the cattle-pounds at page 52.

The principal *nazúl* properties consist of four plots of land at Jálandhar, aggregating 157 acres, let out for agricultural purposes.

Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this Chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the districts is treated of.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown below :—

Source of revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus warrant *talabánah*	1,084	620
Fisheries	159	39
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue...	108	120

Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years ; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue ; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found below in Section B of this Chapter.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a vernacular high school at Jálandhar and a Government aided district school recently established. There are middle schools for boys at Kartárpúr (Anglo-Vernacular), Adampúr and Alawalpúr in tahsíl Jálandhar; at Nakodar and Sháhkot in tahsíl Nakodar; Phillour and Núrmahal in tahsíl Phillour; and at Nawáshahr Bangah and Pharála in tahsíl Nawáshahr.

The primary schools are situated at Pindorí Nijrán, Jamsher Bahrám, Kotlí Thán Singh, Ladhewálí, Bal, Mánko, Kalyánpúr Chitti, Alampúr, Partábpúra, Jhanda Singha, Madár, Bullowal Dhogrí, Darullí, Bullinna, Satera, Sallála and Laroya, in tahsíl Jálandhar ; at Mahatpur, Malsián, Dháliwál, Uggi, Kang Sáhiba, Shankar, Parjián, Gándhrán, Lohián, Múlewál, Nawapind, Sarih, Talwandí, Mudh, Herán, Punián, Boparai, Madabpur and Mandiála, in

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Education.

tahsil Nakodar; at Bilgá, Bundála, Rúrkah Kalán, Lisára, Jandiálah, Salwan, Apra, Kot Bádal Khán, Barápind, Dosánj, Ghurka, Moror, Birk Sirgondi, Partábpúra, Tehang, and Dhandhwál, in tahsil Phillour; at Awar, Jádla, Mukandpur, Kamám, Saloh, Máhalgahla, Gunachaur, Karyám, Sarbál Kázián, Khotkar Kalan, Kalerán, Khothrán, Bhagaurán, Músápur, Mahálon, Sháhpur, Khoja, Hiún, Sotha, and Bakhlaur, in tahsíl Nawáshahr. Besides these there are 43 girls' schools in the district.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at page 23. Among indigenous schools there is none worthy of notice. The Mission schools have already been described in Chapter III (pages 22-23).

Jálandhar District School.

The high vernacular school, Jálandhar, was established on the 1st July, 1880. Its object was to prepare boys for the Panjáb University Vernacular Entrance examination, and also the Munshí and Munshí Alim examinations. The students, however, are not required now to prepare for the Munshí examinations. The school was at first held in a commodious house in the Civil lines, but a house inside the city has now been secured for the school. The staff consists of two English and one Oriental teacher. The figures below show the working for the last three years:—

Year.	Expenditure in Rs.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March of each year.	Results as shown by examinations.
1880-81	2,222	16	No candidate was sent up to the Entrance examination, but 9 candidates passed the Munshí examination
1881-82	2,800	32	12 candidates were sent up to the Entrance examination and all failed, but 7 candidates passed the Munshí examination.
1882-83	3,234	22	7 candidates passed the Entrance examination, 7 candidates passed the Munshí, and 4 the Munshí Alim examination.

Since June, 1883, an Anglo-vernacular department has been attached to the vernacular district school, teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Panjáb University. The whole school is under the supervision of the Head Master of the high school. For the middle department three rooms adjoining the high school are being built, and for the primary department some shops near the high school have been repaired as a temporary arrangement. Both the middle and primary schools are supported by Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 120 per mensem, and people's subscriptions of Rs. 125 per mensem. The two classes of the upper school are held in the high vernacular school building, and are taught by the staff of the latter, with the help of another Assistant Oriental teacher.

Ráhon District School.

The Anglo-vernacular middle school at Ráhon in the Jálandhar district was founded in 1850. It is situated on the

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General Administration.
Ráhon District School.

site of an old ruined fort, and is a *pakka* building, containing six rooms surrounded by verandahs. A boarding-house is attached to it for the accommodation of out-station pupils. The school is managed by a Head Master, assisted by three teachers in the middle department, and four in the upper primary school. The lower primary school, including three branches, is taught by six teachers. The table in the margin shows the expenditure, the number of pupils, and the results of the middle school examination for the last five years.

Year.	Expenditure in Rs.	Number of pupils.	Number of pupils who passed.
1878-79 ...	3,817	339	7
1879-80 ...	2,534	353	0
1880-81 ...	3,066	304	10
1881-82 ...	3,763	334	3
1882-83 ...	2,254	356	8

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and in the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon at Jálandhar, and of Hospital Assistants at the other stations in the district. There is also a leper asylum at Dakhní Sarái, which is separately described below. There is a lock-hospital of the first class at the cantonment, which was founded in November 1864, and another of the 3rd class at the city, which was founded at the end of 1869. The Civil Hospital of Jálandhar has been established since the year 1849, a portion of one of the numerous Sikh forts being utilised for the purpose. In 1875 on the same site, the south-end of the city, between it and the Civil station, a new building, in the form of a *sarái*, was built, in which separate quarters and open wards were combined, and on either side of the central gateway are a dispensing-room, office and operating-room. Since that time there have been arrangements made for European patients, and a bath-room has been added. A scheme is now on foot for an entirely separate building for the female patients. An observatory was established, and meteorological records have been kept every year since. The accommodation consists of twelve separate sets of rooms for private patients, and three large open wards, each holding ten beds, one of which wards is used for women. The Assistant Surgeon resides in the hospital, and there are the usual servants' quarters. The staff consists of an Assistant Surgeon, one compounder, one dresser, one matron, and menials.

Jálandhar Civil Hospital.

Leper Asylum.

The leper asylum at Dakhní Sarái in the Nakodar tahsíl of the Jálandhar district was established in 1870 by Mr. Leslie Saunders, owing to the great nuisance and inconvenience sustained by the inhabitants from lepers going about begging. A magnificent *sarái*, built about 250 years ago in Sháhjahán's time on the old road from Dehli to Lahore, which stands conspicuous on a hill skirted by a branch of the river Ben, was chosen for the building. It possesses more than sufficient accommodation, each leper having a separate hut to himself; and the large, square open enclosure affords ample room for him to wander about in. The *sarái* could accommodate 300 lepers. It is far distant from any village. The establishment consists of a Hospital Assistant, a compounder

Leper Asylum.

and menials. There is a contractor, to whom Rs. 1,000 are advanced, to enable him to provide supplies for the lepers; and each male and female receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 2-4-0, and each child half the above, with which to purchase their own food, which they cook themselves. The accompanying statement shows that there has been an annual average of 54 inmates—men, women and children inclusive—and that the cost per head per annum has been Rs. 51-5-8. Periodical visits at least once a quarter are made by the Civil Surgeon of Jálandhar, the services of the Hospital Assistant of Nakodar are at all times available, and an intelligent compounder and dresser resides in the *sarái*. No out-door lepers are treated in this institution:—

Years.	In-patients.			Expenditure.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Food.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Medicines, *bázár*.	Establishment.	Repairs to buildings.	Total.
1878 ...	35	19	54	1,458	268	298	18 4 10	564	275 0 0	2,882
1879 ...	32	28	60	2,268	391	24	16 0 0	542	1 0 0	3,242
1880 ...	40	27	67	2,336	192	25	36 0 0	570	8 0 0	3,167
1881 ...	25	17	42	1,604	52	28	18 12 7	582	103 0 0	2,388
1882 ...	26	20	46	1,313	134	25	28 1 7	606	26 0 0	2,133
	158	111	269	8,980	1,038	401	117 3 0	2,864	413 0 0	13,814

Ecclesiastical.

There is a church at the cantonment capable of seating 600 persons, and a Roman Catholic Church capable of seating about 300 persons. Both these churches have their respective Chaplains. There is also an American Presbyterian Mission Church in the city of Jálandhar, which is capable of seating 100 persons.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

The principal military station in the district of Jálandhar is the cantonment of Jálandhar, situated about three miles from the Civil lines and 3½ miles from the city. There is no kind of fort or fortification whatever either near the cantonments or the city. There are small garrisons in the forts of Phillour and Ludhiánah, but these forts are not under the orders of the Officer Commanding at Jálandhar. The garrison of Jálandhar during the cold season of the year, from October to March, consists of one Battery (Field) of Artillery, one British Regiment of Infantry, and one Native Regiment of Infantry; but on the approach of the hot weather the garrison is greatly reduced in strength by the despatch of men to the various hill sanataria. The fort of Phillour is garrisoned by two Companies of Native Infantry from the garrison of Jálandhar; and a similar detachment garrisons the fort of Ludhiánah.

The cantonments and military posts of the district belong to the Sirhind division, and the troops are under the command of the General Officer Commanding at Ambálah. The total garrison

Cantonments, troops, &c.

Station.	Regimental and Staff officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.		
		Royal Artillery.	British Infantry.	Native Infantry.
Jálandhar ...	27	166	649	675
Ludhiánah...	1	...	...	2 Companies
Phillour ...	1	...	...	2 Do.
Total ...	29	166	649	4 Companies and 675

as it stood on the 1st July, 1883, is shown in the margin. The transport available at this station for the movement of troops is as follows:—At one day's notice, mules and carts to convey 400 maunds of camp equipage and baggage. At two days' notice, mules and carts to convey 500 maunds. At three days' notice, camels, mules and carts to convey 850 maunds or more if required. There are also sixty-three camels and thirty-one mules in charge of the 20th Panjáb Infantry, which could be obtained on two to three days' notice.

Head-quarters of other departments.

The portion of the Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway which runs through the district is in charge of the Traffic Manager at Lahore. The Grand Trunk Road from Phillour to Biás is under the control of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, stationed at Jálandhar. This officer has also charge of the public buildings of the district. The military buildings are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Ambálah. The Telegraph lines (Imperial) are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Lahore, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Ludhiánah. The forests are under the control of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satlaj Division, whose head-quarters are at Phillour.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Revenue history under the Sikhs.

Under Ranjít Singh the condition of the Jálandhar Doáb did not differ from that of the rest of that monarch's dominions. The petty Sardars of the early Sikh times were gradually swallowed up, and the country placed under the care of officers, styled *názims*, appointed from Lahore. The first of these *názims* was Muhkam Chand. Under him the collection of revenue was universally made in kind. Here and there money assessments were fixed, but only from year to year, and liable at any time to give way to the customary system of division of produce, if harvests should fail, or, on the other hand, turn out to be exceptionally good. Such money assessments, however, were more successful in Jálandhar than in Hoshiarpúr. In the latter district the people could not be induced to continue cash payments for more than one or two harvests; and the ordinary system was to farm the villages from year to year to bankers, who took in kind from the cultivators and paid in coin to the Government treasury. A few collection papers of this period were found extant at the time of the British Settlement.

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Land and Land Revenue.

Revenue history under the Sikhs.

Muhkam Chand and his son Motí Rám held the Jálandhar Doáb until 1831. In that year, Motí Rám was recalled, and Shekh Ghulám Muhí-ud-dín, a tyrannical and grasping man, appointed in his place. The people of the Doáb complained so bitterly of his oppression, that in the following year he was superseded by Misr Rúp Lal, a man of entirely different character. He is described as "an able and humane ruler, true to his word and engagements; loved by the agriculturists and dreaded by evil-doers."* A better man could not have been chosen. He was wealthy, and for this reason free from one powerful inducement to oppression. Being connected, moreover, by marriage with a Jálandhar family, he had an interest in the prosperity of the country. He was more successful than his predecessors in introducing cash payments of revenue, for his assessments were more light and equitable. He compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and cesses leviable by the State; and his rates were such that holders of his leases seldom hesitated at a later period to produce them before the British Settlement Officer—a sure sign that they would not object to pay his assessments. Even in the famine year of 1833 there were very few unpaid balances. He resided constantly within his jurisdiction, and kept a close watch upon the conduct of his subordinates. It is even said that he would not accept the smallest present. "Among the long roll of Sikh Governors, who, as a rule, considered "the people under them as created for their private profit, it is "refreshing to meet with a man like Misr Rúp Lál, upright and "just, whose name is to this day remembered by the people with "respect and affection." He ruled the Doáb from 1889 to 1896 Sambat.

On the death of Ranjít Singh, the Misr was recalled, and Shekh Ghulám Muhí-ud-dín, the former oppressor of the Doáb, restored to office. He at once raised Rúp Lál's assessments 25 per cent. and then left Jálandhar, making over the authority to his son Imám-ud-dín. The new rulers did not even profess to adhere to the enhanced assessments at first demanded. They were under little control, the affairs of the Panjáb being now in confusion. They kept no engagement except when convenient. If the season promised an unfavourable outturn, they would make cash settlements with the villagers; if it took a good turn, they would collect in kind. The extra dues amounted to 30 per cent. upon the original revenue demand, nor was any rule adhered to, except that of oppression. Neither father nor son was often resident in the Doáb, but made over charge to Lieutenants. The best known of these were Sandi Khán in Hoshiárpúr, and Karím Bakhsh in Jálandhar. These persons were found in charge at the time of annexation. The term *Shekhán* is particularly applied to several *názims* of that tribe, who jointly ruled the Doáb and farmed its revenue. They ruled from Sambat 1897 to Sambat 1903, and the most notorious among them are the Imám-ud-dín and Karím Bakhsh just mentioned; it cannot be said that they bore a high character for moderation. If

* Memorandum on first eight years of British rule in Hoshiárpúr, by S. A. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner.

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Land and Land Revenue.
Sikh revenue system.

the Misr's *jama* represents the least that a country *ought* to pay, the Shekh's *jama* would represent the most that it *could* pay. The Misr compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and other cesses leviable by the State. The Shekhs fixed a money assessment, based upon actual appraisement, and reserved to themselves the right of collecting additional items, as avarice might dictate, or necessity demand.

The question of proprietary right under the Sikhs has been fully discussed in Chapter III (pages 28-29). The following paragraphs, taken from Mr. Temple's Settlement Report, describe the Sikh system of revenue administration:—

"The primary object in the mind of a Sikh financier was to extract the utmost from the land. Indian—indeed Asiatic—experience has usually shown that the occupant of the soil, be his rights what they may, can give up to the State half the gross produce without ruining himself or impairing the resources of cultivation. This proportion the Sikhs resolved to demand. The justice or expediency of such a demand was another matter. It might possibly be enforced, and therefore it was to be made; to demand anything less than this was a sheer act of grace. The normal method of collecting this amount was the division of the garnered grain, or the appraisement of the standing crop; any money revenue which might be fixed would be based on the half produce estimate.

"The rigour of the rule was relaxed only in favour of parties whom the Government used as an agency for collection. Over each circle of villages, locally denominated a *tappa* or *talúka*, was placed a *chaudhri*. In each village one or more persons were recognized as *muqaddams*. The names of both these officers were borrowed from the Imperial tradition. The *chaudhri* was to aid in realizing the revenues of his division, the *muqaddam* of his villages. In the lands or estates held by these parties, the Government demand was generally lowered from half to two-fifths (*pachdu*) or one-third (*tihára*), or even to one-fourth. Various grants of land were also assigned under such titles as *chaudharáyat*, *muqaddami*, &c. Gratuities were also allowed in cash or in kind under the general denomination of *inám*. Similar favour was shown to the *pargana kánúngos* who held their office upon an hereditary tenure, and were the official repositories of fiscal records; few, if any, cases could be named in which the favourable proportions had been accepted on any other consideration, except actual service of some kind or other. Under British rule, we have discarded the *chaudhris* altogether in this district; we have dispensed with their services, and discontinued their remuneration. The *muqaddams* we have retained as lambardárs, and the *kánúngos* we have mostly taken into our service, but their hereditary perquisites have been abolished.

"But it was one thing to demand, and another thing to collect half the gross assets of a harvest. The villagers of course corrupted the tax-gatherers and the *kanyas*, or appraising officers. It may be safely affirmed that less then half was collected from the fields or granaries, and much less than half found its way to the *kárdár's* treasury. The deficit, however, was made up in another way. Extra dues were levied on all imaginable pretences, such as are known to English history under the names of feudal aid, forced loans, purveyances. Then there were presents to the king, his court, his ministers, his favourites, the provincial governors, and their train of subordinates; gifts on the occasion of marriages, solemnities or festivities in families of royalty or nobility;

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Land and Land Revenue.

Sikh revenue system.

subsistence allowance for the *sawàrs* and other Government menials and myrmidons, who were constantly quartered and billeted in the villages. Besides these, there were the necessary subscriptions for village expenditure, or the illegal gratuities paid to the servants of the Government. All extra imposts were gathered together under the dreaded name of *malba*. We hear of the *malba* in a village equalling the revenue; none of those little perquisites which add much to the comforts of rustic life escaped the grasp of a *kàrdàr*. Grass, wood, timber, fruit, garden produce, were all seized upon, to say nothing of the imposts which fell upon the agriculturist in common with the other residents of the village. The site of the village could not be removed, no house could be built, no well erected, no plot enclosed without the payment of a fee. It is probable, therefore, that the collections, regular and irregular, did in the aggregate amount to half the gross assets. However, it is not probable that the Sikhs ever, for any length of time, collected more than half, because then the vitality of the agricultural community would have been sapped away. But had such a thing been possible, the Shekhs and others would have done it. They did not usually enforce anything like mutual responsibility; every man was responsible for his own holding, and nothing more. If an occupant absconded in debt to the *kàrdàr*, the brotherhood would not have to make good the balance, unless indeed collusion on their part was suspected. The *kàrdàr* would often make his arrangements for the occupation of vacant holdings if the brotherhood did not do so for him.

Position of assignees of revenue under the Sikhs.

"When a *jàgìr* was granted, the proprietors continued to be designated as such both in common parlance and in public documents. The *jàgìrdàr* was never supposed to have acquired a proprietary title. He might reside elsewhere and draw his revenue from a distance. He might be a court favourite and be recalled from his feudal demesne. In this and all other cases of resumption, the *ex-jàgìrdàr* would retain no hold whatever on the estate. His successor, if there was one, would inherit nothing more than the feudal position. If no successor was appointed, the *kàrdàr* would collect from the occupants, proprietors or cultivators, as the case might be. The double system, by which the *màlguzàr* was distinct from the proprietor, might often be seen in miniature among the *jàgìr* estates. The *jàgìrdàr* would collect from the cultivators, and allow the proprietor to gather in his *màlikànah*. In *bhàyachàrah* estates he would allow the *muqaddam* to get his *inàms*, and the co-parcenary to collect their dues from the few cultivators who might be located in the village. In regular suits the *ex-jàgìrdàr's* evidence was often known conclusively to settle the question, whether certain tenants had or had not been in the habit of paying dues to the brotherhood. *Jàgìrdàrs* indeed, have occasionally been retained as proprietors after the resumption of the *jàgìrs;* but in such cases it has been nearly always proved that he found the estate unoccupied, had founded the village, or had portioned out the lands for cultivation. After resumption, *jàgìrdàrs* have often tried to establish a proprietary title by proving that they had collected half the poduce, paid *màlikànah* to no one, interfered in the management of the estate, planted groves, sunk wells, had been master in the village itself, and levied dues from even the non-agricultural residents,—acts which if done by any private person would certainly go far to substantiate the claim preferred. But it is impossible to divest the *jàgìrdàrs* of their official character; they were in fact the trustees of the Government. And the Government used to do nearly all the things above enumerated, but did not consider

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itself as owner of the land nevertheless. So might the *jágírdár* act, and yet not thereby become proprietor.

Sikh Government rights in waste.

"It may be proper in this place to note the practice of the Sikh *kárdár* with respect to the waste lands, culturable and otherwise, lying within the village boundaries. They certainly considered themselves at liberty to cut as much grass and timber as they chose, and they asserted their claim to a share in it if cut by the proprietors, but they never treated these lands as Government property *in toto*. On the contrary, when a tract of waste land was required for Government purposes, a formal appropriation was necessary. The land was marked off, and specially designated as a *bír sarkári*. Trees growing in hedgerows, or in the fields, were never cut down by the Government officials."

English Settlements.

A Summary Settlement of the revenue was effected in 1846, based in the main upon Misr Rúp Lál's assessments. A Regular Settlement was set on foot in the same years, both Hoshiárpúr and Jálandhar being entrusted at first to one officer, Mr. Christian. The charge was afterwards divided, and the Settlement of the Jálandhar district was concluded by Mr. R. Temple in 1852. It was sanctioned for a period of 30 years, to expire on 25th October, 1881. It resulted in a slight reduction upon the Summary Settlement. The figures in the margin are given by the Settlement Officer.

Tahsíl.	Former assessment.	New assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jálandhar ...	3,68,757	3,77,415
Phillour ...	2,89,660	3,02,201
Ráhon ...	3,49,457	3,26,084
Nakódar ...	3,12,149	2,94,019
Total ...	13,20,024	12,99,719

An average over 515 villages in Hoshiárpúr,* having an aggregate area of 286,821 acres, gives the following as the rates at which the revenue assessed at various times, prior to the Regular Settlement, fell per acre of cultivation:—

Under the Muhammadans ...	Rs.	2	8	10
,, Misr Rúp Lál	,,	2	3	4
,, The Shekhs ...	,,	3	3	4
Summary British Settlement ...	,,	2	4	8

Mr. Temple thus discussed the result of his assessments:—

"The financial result, that is, the result of the new Settlement as it affects the Government revenue, may be seen from the following abstract:—

Tahsíl.	Khalsa.		Jagir.		Total of both Khalsa and Jagir.	
	Former Jama.	Present Jama.	Former Jama.	Present Jama.	Former Jama.	Present Jama.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jálandhar ...	2,94,991	2,96,840	77,365	80,574	3,72,356	3,77,415
Phillour ...	2,42,469	2,56,230	47,363	45,970	2,89,833	3,02,201
Nakodar ...	2,58,048	2,46,175	52,960	49,843	3,11,009	2,94,019
Ráhon ...	2,95,157	2,74,419	53,248	51,664	3,48,404	3,26,084
Grand Total	10,90,666	10,71,666	2,30,937	2,28,052	13,21,603	12,99,719

* These may be taken as a fair sample throughout the plain portion of the Doáb.

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land Revenue.
English Settlement.

"Of the Rs. 10,74,666, assessed on the Khálsa area Rs. 26,553 are owing to lapses and resumptions. To make the comparison accurate, it will be necessary to place against the sum of Rs. 10,90,666 formerly assessed, the sum of Rs. 10,45,098 newly assessed. [illegible] financial point of view, the new Settlement gives a reduction [illegible] Government revenue of Rs. 19,666, or 1⅘ per cent. on the former [illegible] of Rs. 10,90,666. The sum of Rs. 26,568 set down to lapses and resumptions is thus obtained. In the whole district 8,032 acres of detached *máfi* lands have been resumed during the present Settlement. At the average rate of assessment current in the several *parganás* of the district, these lands are chargeable with Rs. 17,283 of revenue. Further, certain estates have, during the progress of the Settlement, either in whole or in part, lapsed to Government. The revenue assessed on these estates amounts to Rs. 9,285. This sum, together with the other item of Rs. 17,283, makes up the total of Rs. 26,568. To complete the comparison, therefore, between the past and present assessment, this amount of revenue, which has been derived irrespectively of the assessment itself, must either be deducted from the first assessment, or added to the last; no matter which. And any difference which may then remain between the past and present *jama* is attributable solely to the assessment. In order to show to what extent the Summary Settlement has been modified in the internal distribution of the revenue, I may state that out of 1,305 assessed *mahâls* it has been raised in 520, lowered in 571, and upheld in 214. On the whole there has been modification in 1,091 *mahâls*. In those *mahâls* where I have stated the former assessment to be upheld, I have allowed a margin of 5 per cent., either on the side of excess or deficiency."

Current Settlement.

The Settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of 30 years, from 25th October 1851, and is now being revised by Mr. Purser. Since Mr. Temple's assessment the fixed land revenue has increased to Rs. 13,04,952.

The change is due to the following causes:—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Resumption of *máfis* ..	19,253	New *máfis* ...	1,541
Alluvion ...	88,401	Diluvion ...	91,080
Progress in *jamás*, new leases, miscellaneous causes ...	4,006	Distress ...	7,540
Land released by Government	386	Land taken up by Government	3,390
		Errors in rent-roll ...	231
	1,12,046		1,03,781
Net increase ..	8,265		

The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as it stood in 1878-79 was Re. 1-15-6 on cultivated, Re. 1-11-9 on culturable, and Re. 1-8-8 on total area. The areas upon which the revenue was collected are shown in Table No. XIV; while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances remissions, and *takávi* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA.—Registration.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Cesses.

The cesses are the same for all tahsíls. They are as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.		
Local rate	...	8	5	4	per cent.	on revenue.
Lambardári cess	...	5	0	0	"	"
Patwárí's pay	...	4	0	0	"	"
School cess	...	1	0	0	"	"
Road cess	...	1	0	0	"	"
Total	...	19	5	4		

Instalments of revenue.

The *kists* have been fixed so as to suit the convenience of the *málguzárs* and accord with the harvests. There are four *kists*; their dates are 15th June, 15th July, 1st December, and 1st February. The *málguzárs* have been allowed to adopt the proportion of the year's revenue they might prefer to pay at each *kist*. In most parts of the district, the proportion belonging to the three *kharíf kists* exceeds that of the *rabí kists* on account of the sugar-cane harvest; but an opposite rule prevails in the *khádar* tracts, where the floods subside late in the year. It is not unusual to pay 12 or even 14 annas out of the rupee at the *rabí kists*. No unvarying rules regarding the relative proportion payable at the spring or autumn instalments have been laid down.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; Table No. XVIII gives figures for forests under the Forest Department; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at page 45.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each tahsíl, as the figures stood in 1881-82. Like all other parts of the Panjáb the district was to a great extent parcelled out by the Sikh Government to *jágírdárs* for military service or religious purposes. After investigation at the time of Settlement, these *jágírs* were for the most part upheld for the use of the then incumbents, a portion of the estate, half or one-fourth, being resumed as an equivalent for the military pay, which the grantee had no longer to disburse. As a general rule, on the resumption of a *jágír*, the *ex-jágírdár* was considered entitled to no proprietary right in the estate. His duties had ceased; and it was considered a sufficient act of grace to have allowed possession for life to the *jágírdár* in possession at the time of annexation. Only in exceptional cases, as where it appeared that the *jágírdár* had received a grant of deserted land which he had succeeded in restoring to prosperity, was any right of proprietorship recognized. Subsequently, in 1856, many of the life tenures were converted into perpetual grants, to escheat only on failure of legitimate male issue. In all cases of escheat to the Government a provision has been made for the widow and family of the deceased.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the Census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Jálandhar district:—

Tahsíl.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Jálandhar ...	Jálandhar ...	52,119	28,971	23,148
	Kartárpúr ...	9,260	5,178	4,082
	Aláwalpúr ...	3,802	1,999	1,803
	Adampúr ...	2,572	1,385	1,187
Nawáshahr ...	Ráhon ...	11,736	6,132	5,604
	Nawáshahr ...	4,960	2,614	2,346
	Bangah ...	4,565	2,498	2,067
Phillour ...	Núrmahal ...	8,161	4,327	3,834
	Phillour ...	7,107	3,973	3,134
	Bilgá ...	6,634	3,588	3,046
	Jandiálah ...	6,316	3,602	2,714
	Rúrkah Kalán ...	5,492	2,952	2,540
Nakodar ...	Nakodar ...	8,486	4,660	3,826
	Mahatpúr ...	6,011	3,212	2,799

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns, and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII; while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its Appendix, and Table No. XX. The remainder of this Chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available. It will be noticed that Table No. V shows 11 places as containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, while only 10 are classed as towns in the above detail. The reason is that the village of Balsián was excluded from the list of towns, as, though the total population included within its boundaries exceeds 5,000 souls, yet the inhabitants are scattered over a large area in numerous hamlets lying at considerable distances from each other, no one of which contains a population sufficiently large to warrant its being classed as a town.

Jalandhar town. Description.

The town of Jálandhar lies on the Grand Trunk Road and Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway, in north latitude 31° 19′ 36,″

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Jálandhar town. Description.

and east longitude 75° 36′ 48″. Its population numbers 42,651 souls, excluding cantonments.

The modern city is a cluster of wards called *mahallas* or *kots*, originally distinct from each other, and each enclosed in a wall of its own. These are 12 in number. Some of them are even now detached, but the majority have become amalgamated into one. The houses between the walls have sprung up of late years without regard to order or arrangement. Inside the original *mahallas* the houses are, as a rule, of burnt brick and mortar, and from two to three storeys high. The later erections are of sun-dried brick and one-storeyed, with here and there a *pakka* house built among them. The main streets are seldom more than 20 to 25 feet wide, and are very tortuous. The side streets are very narrow, from four to five feet wide, and often end in *culs de sac*. The town is drained after a fashion by open saucer drains either in the centre or at the sides of the streets. The water-supply is entirely from wells, in which water is obtainable at a depth varying from 16 to 20 feet below the surface. The mortuary returns are believed to be fairly reliable. Small-pox is very prevalent in the city. In the immediate neigbourhood of the city are several important suburbs. They lie mostly to the west, and are separated from the city by intervals, in some cases of a mile, in others of considerably greater length. These are known as *bastis*. The principal of them are Bastí Shaikh, Bastí Ghuzán, Bastí Dánishmandán, and Bastí Bawa-khel. Two others, Bastí Sháh Kullí and Bastí Nau, belong to the Rájah of Kapúrthala. There are also a number of minor suburbs, most of which have been founded by families migrating from one of the larger *bastis*.

Jálandhar has a *sarái* built by Shekh Karam Bakhsh, who was the local representative of Shekh Imám-ud-dín, who farmed the Doáb for a considerable time under Ranjít Singh. The American Presbyterian Mission has an excellent school in the town, which educates up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University, and, with its branches in Bastí Shaikh and the cantonment, has an attendance of about 600 boys. There are also a number of female schools in the city and principal Bastis, attended by about 460 girls. Four miles to the south-east of the city lie the Jálandhar Cantonments, established in 1846, which occupy an area of 4,463 acres, or 7¼ square miles, and comprise a population of 9,468 souls. The present garrison consists of one European and one native Infantry Regiment and a Battery of Artillery. The native infantry regiment has a detachment at Phillour.

History.

Jálandhar is a town of undoubted antiquity. During the early Aryan period, in the centuries long preceding Alexander's invasion of the Panjáb, it was the capital of a considerable State, ruled by a line of Chandravansi Rájpúts, whose ancestors are said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Multán shortly after the Great War of the fourteenth century before our era, and whose descendants ruled the petty states of the Kángra hills, as late as the time of Ranjít Singh. General Cunningham* recognizes the name of

* Ancient Geography I., p. 137.

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Jálandhar Town: History.

Jálandhar in that of Kulindrine, or, as he would read it, Sulindrine mentioned by Ptolemy, and he proves upon the authority of the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Thsang, that in the seventh century of our era, the town was one of some importance, the capital of a considerable State. The town itself Hwen Thsang describes as being a little more than two miles in circuit. The only known remains of the ancient city are two tanks which bear the names of Gufa and Brahmkund. The *samádh* of a Jogi, named Jálandharnáth, who is reputed by tradition to have refounded the city, is said to have been destroyed to make room for the mosque of Imám Nasir-ud-dín.

The reduction of the town by Ibráhím Sháh of Ghazni is mentioned in the *Díwán-i-Salmán*; and* in A. D. 1419 Tughán, "Ráis of the Turk-bachhas of Jálandhar," is described † as aiding Sultán Sháh Lodi, Governor of Sirhind, against a pretender named Sárang Khán, who had raised an insurrection in the mountains of Bajwárah, near Hoshiárpúr. That it was a place of considerable strength at this time is shown by the account of the wars between its governors under the empire, and Jasrath Khokhar,‡ chief of a Rájpút tribe, still numerous in the Jálandhar and Bári Doábs. In these wars, which continued from A.D. 1421 to 1442, Jálandhar is frequently noticed. On one occasion, Zírak Khán, the Governor, had to withdraw into the fort, while Jasrath encamped on the eastern Ben river, and subsequently, in the course of negotiations, got the Governor into his hands and carried him away prisoner. On another occasion he attacked Jálandhar, but was unable to take it. Again he defeated Malik Sikandar, the Governor of Lahore, and took him prisoner on the Ben river near Jálandhar.

Under the Mughal Emperors, Jálandhar was always the capital of the northern and most important portion of the Jálandhar Doáb which then extended to the neighbourhood of Multán, in fact of the whole of the Doáb, as it is now constituted.

In A.D. 1766, Jálandhar fell into the hands of the Sikh *misl* of Faizullahpuria then under Khushhál Singh. His son Budh Singh, who succeeded him as head of the *misl*, built a masonry fort in the city the site of which is now occupied by the *Kila mahalla*, while several of the other leaders built forts of unburnt brick. In 1811, Díwán Muhkam Chand was sent by Ranjít Singh to annex the Faizullahpuria, possessions in the Jálandhar Doáb, and Sardár Budh Singh fled to his protected possessions across the Satlaj. His troops made some resistance, but gave up Jálandhar in October. From this time it was the capital of the possessions of the Lahore State in the Jálandhar Doáb until annexation to the British dominions after the Sikh War of 1845-46. It then became the head-quarters of the Commissionership of the Trans-Satlaj States, now known as the Commissionership of Jálandhar.

Little is known of the ancient inhabitants of Jálandhar, but as it was the capital of a Rájpút kingdom, it is reasonable to suppose that Rájpúts were among the principal residents. None

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* Elliot's Muhammadan History, Vol. IV, pp. 518—521.

† Tárikh-i-Mubárak Shahi, *ib.*, Vol. IV., pp. 51 & 52.

‡ Tárikh-i-Mubárak Shahi, Elliot's Muhammadan History, IV., pp.60—75; Tabakat-i-Akbari *ib.*, pp. 85-88.

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Jálandhar Town: History.

of the present inhabitants, however, trace their descent to settlers prior to the Muhammadan conquest; and the proprietors of the town lands, who are chiefly Afgháns, Saiyads, Malik Rájpúts, Ráíns, and Khatrís, generally acquired their possessions by purchase. Their immediate predecessors are said to have been Ráthor Rájpúts, who became Musalmáns, and by degrees sold their lands. The *maliks* are Muhammadans, but claim descent from Rána Gija of Gajíanpur, a Rájpút chief of a tribe known as Gagíánah, who was brought to Jálandhar as a prisoner in the time of Shaháb-ud-din Ghori, and on the birth of a son to the Emperor was released, and received the title of *malik*. The Afgháns, Saiyads and Mughals established a footing very early, acquiring land by purchase. The landed proprietors among the Khatrís are chiefly Saigals, who are of old standing as landowners. Some of them have become Musalmáns. The Ráíns are numerous, and hold a considerable amount of land, but this has been recently acquired by purchase made from time to time. Of the *mahallas* which constitute the modern city, none are of any great antiquity, and the walls surrounding them have been built at different times by different persons. Of the outlying *bastís*, those of Shekh Ghuzán, Dánishmandán, and Bawa-khel were founded by Muhammadan settlers from Káni or Kanigoram, near our western frontier, a little more than 2½ centuries ago. The earliest was Bastí Dánishmandán, founded by merchants from Káni, who purchased lands in the neighbourhood in A.D. 1608. Eight years later, Shekh Darvesh came from Kanigoram and bought the lands, on which he founded the town now known as Bastí Shaikh. Bastí Ghuzán was also founded in Sháhjahán's time by merchants from Káni who had originally settled in Jálandhar, and afterwards in Bastí Shaikh. Subsequently they purchased land from Lodi Afgháns, Saiyads and Shekhs, and built a *bázár* of their own. The *bastí* takes its name from the tribe to which they belonged, and has now more than 4,500 inhabitants. In A.D. 1620-21, Bastí Bawa-khel was founded by some Afgháns who also came from Kanigoram. It was originally called Bábapur from an ancestor of the founders named Mír Bába. In A.D. 1760 this *bastí* was plundered and burnt by the Sikhs, but was soon after rebuilt on a new site adjoining the old one. Bastí Sháh Kullí is also of the old *bastís*. It fell under the rule of the Ahluwália house when the Sikhs took Jálandhar. Bastí Nau, adjoining Bastí Sháh Kullí, was founded after the Sikh conquest.

Taxation, trade, &c.

The municipality of Jálandhar was founded in 1852. It is now a municipality of the second class. The Committee consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are elected, and 5 nominated by Government. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi which is levied at percentage rates that vary with the various classes of goods, though salt and exciseable articles are excluded from taxation. The trade of the town is considerable, but presents no features of interest. The staples of trade are English piece-goods and country produce of all sorts. Of the latter, the district has a surplus for exportation; and such trade as does not find its way westwards by river, naturally centres in the city of Jálandhar

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	62,039	35,023	27,016
	1881	52,119	28,971	23,148
Municipal limits ...	1868	50,405		
	1875	50,924		
	1881	42,651		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner, in the district report on the Census of 1881, attributed the decrease of population solely to the great sickness and mortality that had afflicted the town for the four or five years preceding the Census.

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Jálandhar Town ...	33,673	31,177
Basti Shekh Darvesh ...	8,486	5,555
Do. Ghuzán ...	5,627	3,655
Do. Dánishmandán ...	2,619	2,264
Cantonments ...	11,634	9,468

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census:—

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	22	22	22
1869	...	...	...	25	25	25
1870	37	35	40	37	37	38
1871	29	29	29	23	21	27
1872	30	16	14	48	43	54
1873	84	43	40	78	71	86
1874	99	49	49	58	51	65
1875	97	50	47	86	78	97
1876	79	41	38	250	231	272
1877	56	28	29	50	47	51
1878	97	50	48	201	186	217
1879	34	18	16	73	73	72
1880	65	32	32	50	50	49
1881	76	39	37	82	79	86
Average	68	37	35	85	96	91

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Kartárpúr Town.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Kartárpúr is a town of 9,260 inhabitants, the seat of a Municipal Committee consisting of seven members. The municipal income for the past few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The trade of the town is insignificant. It possesses a good paved *bázár* a *thánah*, middle school, also indigenous schools, dispensary and post office. Kartárpúr is the hereditary residence of the Sikh Guru, and a place consequently of considerable interest and sanctity. The town was founded in 1588 by Guru Arjan, upon whose father, Guru Rám Dás, the site had been bestowed by the Emperor Jahángir. The story is told that when Guru Arjan came to the place and desired to build a hut or *derá*, "a demon who inhabited "the trunk of a tree would not permit any wood to be cut for beams, "until the Guru promised that it should not be disturbed, but "receive worship for ever at the shrine." The residence of the Guru is now almost in ruins; the Gurús of Kartárpúr appear never to have been men of high character: the present Guru is a minor: his father was a man of extravagant and dissipated habits, and died a couple of years ago in a state of complete imbecility. The present Guru is a young child; he enjoys a *jágír* of Rs. 12,320, which, with the rest of his estate, is under the management of the Court of Wards.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868 1881	10,953 9,260	5,988 5,178	4,965 4,082
Municipal limits ...	1868 1875 1881	10,963 11,053 9,260		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease in population to the sickness of 1876-77. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given on the top of the opposite page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census.

Kartárpúr Town.

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	12	13	11
1869	...	...	...	37	29	24
1870	28	29	28	25	27	23
1871	25	26	24	22	23	22
1872	23	12	11	24	24	24
1873	32	18	14	24	21	28
1874	37	20	17	20	18	23
1875	37	19	17	68	64	73
1876	23	12	11	140	128	153
1877	15	8	7	20	21	17
1878	28	15	12	38	35	40
1879	13	7	5	27	30	24
1880	23	13	10	21	23	18
1881	29	16	13	33	30	35
Average	26	14	12	38	36	39

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Aláwalpúr Town.

Aláwalpúr a town of 3,802 inhabitants in the Jálandhar tahsíl, the head-quarters of an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-registrar. It possesses a Municipal Committee of six members. Table No. XLV. shows the municipal income for the last few years. Aláwalpúr is a well built town with paved streets; it contains a branch post office and a good school. The trade of Aláwalpúr is insignificant, the town being situated off the main road. There are four indigeneous schools here. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,073	2,626	2,447
	1881	3,802	1,999	1,803
Municipal limits ...	1868	5,075		
	1875	4,836		
	1881	3,802		

The Deputy Commissioner attributes the great decrease in population to the terrible mortality which attended the fever epidemic of 1876-77. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Adampúr.

Adampúr is a small and ill-built village, situated on the Trunk Road to Hoshiárpúr, 11 miles from Jálandhar. Its importance is due only to the existence of a Municipal Committee. It contains a school, post office, *sarái* and small dispensary, and the *thánah* is situated in the immediate vicinity of the town. Adampúr contains 2,572 inhabitants: its income is derived principally from an octroi tax. It has an encamping-ground, and, being on a largely frequented road and half way between Hoshiárpúr and Jálandhar, possesses a notoriety which otherwise it would lack. There are

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Adampúr.

three indigenous schools here. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class committee of six members. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,862	1,516	1,346
	1881	2,572	1,385	1,187
Municipal limits ...	1868	2,862		
	1875	4,153		
	1881	2,572		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease in population to the mortality of 1876-77. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Ráhon Town.

Ráhon lies in the Nawáshahr tahsíl, and is the head-quarters of a police division. Ráhon is an ancient but now somewhat decayed town. It was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of cloth, but the trade had become almost extinct a few years ago. It has somewhat revived of late years, and a coarse cloth called *ghúti* is made, also *lúngís* of a good quality. Ráhon contains a rest-house, *thánah*, post office, dispensary and school. The last is a district school, and is in a flourishing condition. Ráhon is a municipal town with a committee of 12 members: its income is derived principally from an octroi tax, and is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV. The town is built upon raised ground, and was formerly a stronghold of the Rájpúts by whom it was founded. Ráhon possesses also an indigenous school. Ráhon is an ancient town, and originally is said to have been called Raghopúr. The sanitary condition of the town is bad, and its death-rate abnormally high. The water-supply is much polluted, and the air rendered malarious by the existence of a swamp in the lowlying land between the high bank of the Satlaj, on which the town stands, and the present bed of the river, which lies some three miles further south. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	14,394	7,558	6,836
	1881	11,736	6,132	5,604
Municipal limits ...	1868	14,394		
	1875	12,914		
	1881	11,736		

Ráhon Town.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the district report on the Census of 1881 regarding the decrease of population:—

"The falling off in the population is principally in consequence of Ráhon being some distance from the Railway station, and not being a trade centre, so that numbers have emigrated to Ludhiánah, which is close by. The town is in an out-of-the-way corner of the district, and the means of communication to it are few, and trade has become very stagnant, which has induced numbers of people to leave the place."

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census:—

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	...	22	21	23
1869 ...	...	...	...	54	51	56
1870 ...	11	12	9	44	41	47
1871 ...	23	24	22	34	34	33
1872 ...	25	11	13	32	28	36
1873 ...	19	10	9	26	26	26
1874 ...	22	11	11	18	19	17
1875 ...	37	20	17	26	24	28
1876 ...	35	18	17	38	33	44
1877 ...	24	13	11	16	17	14
1878 ...	40	20	20	44	44	44
1879 ...	14	14	15	49	50	48
1880 ...	28	15	13	38	36	41
1881 ...	38	19	19	46	43	50
Average ...	28	15	15	36	34	37

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Nawáshahr Town.

Nawáshahr is the head-quarters of a *tahsíl*. The town is said to have been founded by one Nausher Khán, an Afghán, during the reign of the Emperor Bábar. There is a large trade in sugar carried on; and *lúngís* and other cotton articles are largely manufactured. The public buildings are the *tahsíl* offices, school, and post office. It possesses also one indigenous female and two male schools. Nawáshahr is a thriving municipality with a committee of seven members; its streets are paved and its houses substantially built. The municipal income for the past few years

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Nawáshahr Town.

is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,947	2,598	2,349
	1881	4,960	2,614	2,346
Municipal limits ...	1868	4,947		
	1875	5,351		
	1881	4,960		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Bangah Town.

Bangah is from its situation a considerable commercial centre, and has a considerable trade in sugar and wheat. It is a well built and well paved town of 4,565 inhabitants, and possesses a municipal committee of six members. Here are a dispensary, school, post office, and *thánah*. There is an encamping-ground, now practically disused by troops. The school is a middle school, and there are two female and four indigenous male schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,508	2,455	2,053
	1881	4,565	2,498	2,067
Municipal limits ...	1868	4,508		
	1875	4,817		
	1881	4,565		

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Núrmahal Town.

Núrmahal is a municipal town of 8,161 inhabitants in the Phillour *tahsíl*. The town has a considerable trade in wheat and sugar; it possesses a committee of nine persons, and derives its income, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, from an octroi tax. Anciently the site was occupied by a town named Kot Ghalúr. This appears to have fallen into considerable disrepair, but was rebuilt under the auspices of the Emperor Jahángír, from whose wife, Núr Jahán

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Núrmahal Town.

the modern name of the town is derived. An extensive *sarái* was constructed at the same time, and forms the chief object of interest in the town. The *sarái* has been kept from falling into ruin by the district authorities, and a fine gateway has recently been completely restored at the public cost. The *thánah*, rest-house, post-office, and school are situated within the enclosure of the *sarái*; the school is a middle school with a primary department; it contains 127 pupils, and is the best school in the district. An excellent dispensary is established in the town. There are eight indigenous schools and two female schools. A large fair is held yearly in May or June at the tomb of a saint called Fateh Ali Sháh. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	7,866	4,086	3,780
	1881	8,161	4,327	3,834
Municipal limits	1868	7,866		
	1875	9,025		
	1881	8,161		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Phillour Town.

Phillour is the head-quarters of a *tahsíl* and police sub-division. It is situated on the right bank of the Satlaj, 27 miles south-east of Jálandhar. Population, according to the Census of 1881, is 7,107. The municipality is represented by a committee of eight members, and the income, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, is derived principally from octroi duties. The modern town dates from the time of Sháh Jahán, at which time the site, then covered with ruins, was re-occupied, having been selected for the erection of a *sarái* on the Imperial line of road from Dehli to Lahore. Of its earlier history nothing of interest is recorded. On the rise of the Sikhs to power, the place was seized by one Sudh Singh, Kakarah, who made it the capital of a considerable estate. The family became extinct in 1807, and the place then fell into the hands of Ranjít Singh, who recognized its importance as a frontier town commanding the most frequented ferry of the Satlaj. Under his rule, a strong force of troops was usually stationed at Phillour, and between 1809 and 1812 the *sarái* was converted into a fort by the addition of a *fausse-braye*, ditch and bastions. In 1846, when the Sikh garrison was withdrawn, Chaudhri Kutb-ud-dín of Phillour secured the keys of the fort, preserved it from plunder, and gave it up to the Officer

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Phillour Town.

Commanding the British troops when they entered the Doáb. In the same year a British cantonment was formed in the neighbourhood of the fort, which continued to be occupied by native troops until 1857, when the detachment stationed there mutinied. The fort itself became an important artillery arsenal and magazine. The cantonment was not re-occupied after the Mutiny, and the houses are now used by Railway employés and others. The artillery and magazine were withdrawn in 1863 from the fort, which is now occupied only by a detachment of Native Infantry. Much of the importance of Phillour is due to its being one of the principal changing stations of the Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway. The town has grown considerably of late years, and has been much improved. The houses are substantial and the streets well paved. Here are a *tahsil*, post office, *thánah*, a dispensary much frequented, and a good middle class school. There are also several indigenous schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. Phillour is the head-quarters of a Forest Division, and a great wood mart: large quantities of timber are floated down the Satlaj and stored and sold here. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Years of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868 1881	7,535 7,107	4,519 3,973	3,016 3,134
Municipal limits ...	1868 1875 1881	7,535 6,251 7,107		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the district report on the Census of 1881 regarding the decrease of population:—"At the time of the Census of 1868 the Railway bridge was "being built; and there were a great number of workmen engaged "upon it. This no doubt accounts for the difference between the "figures in 1868 and 1881." The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Bilga Town.

Bilgá is a village of 6,634 inhabitants in the Phillour *tahsil*, possessing no importance, either commercial or otherwise. Blankets of a common sort are made here. A primary school is established in this village, and here is also an indigenous school. Bilgá had a municipal constitution till the year 1874, when it was abolished. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown at the top of the opposite page.

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Bilgá Town.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	6,441	3,549	2,892
1881	6,634	3,588	3,046

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Jandiálah Town.

Jandiálah is an agricultural village containing 6,316 inhabitants. There is nothing of any interest about its history. It is said to have been founded some five centuries ago by one Ladda, who set up a dry trunk of a *jand* tree which immediately sprouted, hence the name. There is a primary school here and two indigenous s chools. Jandiálah ceased to be a municipality in 1872. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown below:—

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	6,439	3,697	2,742
1881	6,316	3,602	2,714

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Rúrkah Kalán Town.

Rúrkah Kalán is a large village of 5,492 inhabitants, situated in the interior of the Phillour *tahsíl*. It has an insignificant trade in sugar, but is otherwise unimportant. It possesses a primary school, and there are three indigenous schools. Rúrkah Kalán had a municipality till the year 1874. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown below:—

Year of census,	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	5,721	3,174	2,547
1881	5,492	2,952	2,540

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Nakodar Town.

Nakodar is the head-quarters of the *tahsíl* of that name, and is a wealthy town, situated about 15 miles from Jálandhar. The town is said to have been originally held by Hindú Kambos, but has within historic times been in the hands of a family of Musalmán Rájpúts, on whom it was conferred in *jágír* during the reign of Jahángír. They were ousted early during the Sikh period by Sardár Tára Singh Gheba, who built a fort and constituted the town the centre of a considerable *iláka*. Ranjít Singh seized it in

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Nakodar Town.

1816. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, tobacco and sugar. The public buildings are the *tahsil* and *thánah*-offices, a dispensary, a *sarái*, a grant-in-aid vernacular school, two indigenous female schools, and several indigenous male schools, post office and distillery. The town is well paved and has a thriving appearance. It carries on a considerable trade in sugar. Outside the town are three large and ancient tombs, one of which is occupied as a rest-house, and the other two of which have been recently restored under the supervision of the Executive Engineer. Before the Mutiny a cantonment was located at Nakodar. The town is a municipality with a committee of nine members. The income is principally derived from an octroi tax, and is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females
Whole town ...	1868	8,800	4,585	4,215
	1881	8,486	4,660	3,826
Municipal limits ...	1868	8,800		
	1875	9,780		
	1881	8,486		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875, but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease in population to the great mortality of 1876-77. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Mahatpúr Town.

Mahatpúr is a village containing 6,011 inhabitants. It is said to be of considerable antiquity, but is of no importance either commercially or politically. At present it possesses a municipal committee of eight members, but its abolition as a municipality has been recommended. There is a primary school here and two female schools, also three indigenous schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females
Whole town	1868	6,374	3,371	3,003
	1881	6,011	3,212	2,799
Municipal limits ...	1868	6,374		
	1875	6,853		
	1881	6,011		

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Mahatpúr Town.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published table of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Mahatpúr Town ...	4,389	4,575
Khurrampúr ...	1,218	644
Shahpúr ...	523	513
Jungián ...	244	279

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

JÁLANDHAR DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	District Jalandhar.		Tahsil Jalandhar.		Tahsil Nawashahr.		Tahsil Phillour.		Tahsil Nakodar.	
NATURE OF TENURE.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.										
I. Paying rent in cash. (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors.	4,210	18,243	879	4,979	1,217	6,097	806	3,865	1,308	3,802
(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash *malikanah* ..	6,082	27,208	1,739	11,020	1,725	6,728	802	2,899	1,816	6,561
(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre ..	45	112	1	1	44	111	..	..	..	..
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings ..	1,313	6,714	803	5,559	136	524	374	631	..	..
Total paying rent in cash ..	11,650	52,277	3,422	21,559	3,122	13,460	1,982	6,895	3,124	10,363
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (1) Paying ½ produce and more ..	240	709	240	709	..	..	76	63	..	..
(2) ⅓ produce and less than ½ produce ..	113	452	37	389	..	..			..	..
(b) Paying a stated share of the produce, plus a cash contribution. (1) Share of produce ⅓ and more ..	4,674	8,206	1,017	1,750	2,547	5,028	154	267	956	1,161
(c) Paying a fixed quantity of grain for their holdings, with or without a further cash contribution.	2	27	2	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total paying rent in kind ..	5,020	9,394	1,296	2,875	2,547	5,028	230	330	956	1,161
Grand Total of Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	16,679	61,671	4,718	24,434	5,669	18,488	2,212	7,225	4,080	11,524
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.										
I. For life ..	3	44	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	42
II. For period on lease. (a) Written ..	333	2,272	124	985	3	5	164	780	42	592
(b) Not written ..	120	553	8	29	..	..	96	449	16	75
III. Subject to village service and payment of rent ..	57	46	25	18	30	13	2	15	..	..
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.										
I. Paying in cash ..	30,140	54,607	4,938	16,162	9,742	9,635	8,745	12,633	6,715	15,877
II. Paying in kind. (a) ½ produce and more ..	36,051	101,704	12,365	51,948	8,995	22,944	7,565	13,303	7,126	13,599
(b) less than ½ produce ..	569	1,871	82	552	..	..	132	427	355	892
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE-GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.										
I. Sankalop or Dharmarth ..	2,607	2,128	566	545	466	307	1,029	811	559	605
II. Conditional on service ..	1,267	1,520	268	356	377	289	392	602	230	273
Grand Total of Tenures ..	87,826	296,806	28,125	95,091	25,282	52,041	23,251	36,255	16,118	43,479

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Whole District.				Tahsil Jalandhar.				Tahsil Nawashahr.				Tahsil Phillour.				Tahsil Nakodar.			
Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—Estates not being village communities, and paying in common (Zamindari)																				
II.—*Paying above 5,000 rupees revenue.* — Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law.	8	7	1	3,577	8	7	1	3,577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—*Paying 1,000 to 5,000 revenue.* — As above ..	4	4	2	2,128	3	3	1	1,581	1	1	1	547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—*Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under.* — As above ..	3	3	10	1,017	3	3	10	1,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proprietary cultivating village communities.																				
B.—*Zamindari* .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	48	41	380	16,365	7	5	38	2,819	21	16	215	5,914	4	4	43	1,409	16	16	93	6,223
C.—*Pattidari* .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	20	20	106	10,782	8	8	575	5,151	1	1	135	208	..	..	..	..	11	11	296	5,423
D.—*Bhayachara* .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	10	9	1,006	4,183	10	9	399	4,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E.—*Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.* In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	1,214	1,174	79,442	766,702	380	350	13,516	205,854	272	263	21,499	181,992	232	232	23,003	171,118	330	329	21,424	208,235
H.—Purchasers of Government waste paying revenue direct to Government and not included in any previous class.	1	1	98	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	98	80	..	..	..	..
I.—Government waste, reserved or unassigned ..	1	..	..	1,032	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,309	1,259	81,347	805,866	419	385	14,540	223,682	296	281	21,850	189,693	237	237	23,144	172,667	357	356	21,813	219,884

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District, post and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75	..	..	94,768	1,238	2,257	16,129	2,076	264	53,616	75,680
1875-76	..	..	1,11,443	1,336	1,562	18,597	2,603	320	85,108	1,09,576
1876-77	..	..	92,894	1,558	1,440	20,811	5,183	3,370	45,077	77,439
1877-78	..	..	97,023	1,314	1,975	22,715	5,068	5,428	59,696	96,796
1878-79	..	..	1,06,757	2,034	2,098	23,527	4,958	276	46,620	79,511
1879-80	1,08,858	8,131	1,16,989	2,101	2,516	24,557	6,617	669	48,490	84,950
1880-81	1,08,763	7,392	1,16,155	2,524	2,590	25,257	5,578	1,268	44,237	81,454
1881-82	1,08,831	7,802	1,16,633	2,757	2,492	26,442	6,243	1,484	42,698	82,121

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
	FIGURES FOR BOYS.																			
1877-78	..	..	1	250	..	..	1	150	1	75	9	1,334	..	..	..	..	73	3,704	6	537
1878-79	..	..	1	258	..	..	1	128	1	60	9	1,148	..	..	..	..	72	3,208	7	413
1879-80	..	..	1	28	..	..	2	44	2	83	10	200	5	423	4	548	86	4,222	..	..
1880-81	..	..	1	33	1	16	2	80	2	94	10	380	5	535	4	558	87	4,429	..	..
1881-82	..	..	1	21	1	32	2	67	2	96	11	374	5	459	4	519	88	4,560	..	..
	FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																			
1877-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,405	24	573
1878-79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	1,054	22	459
1879-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,425	..	..
1880-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,443	1	53
1881-82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,493	3	80

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Number of Patients Treated.														
		Men.					Women.					Children.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Jalandhar ..	C. H.	12,080	24,622	16,551	19,341	17,287	4,043	12,144	5,615	5,462	5,329	1,045	5,359	2,716	2,561	[illegible]
Phillour ..	2nd	2,556	3,672	2,920	3,152	2,823	991	1,526	1,304	1,781	1,101	834	1,490	1,124	1,407	[illegible]
Nakodar ..	2nd	3,682	5,564	3,984	6,570	7,758	2,684	3,759	2,409	3,380	4,004	1,260	2,264	875	1,997	[illegible]
Rahon ..	2nd	3,266	4,221	3,896	3,160	3,384	1,366	1,659	1,494	1,452	1,384	964	1,209	1,151	1,028	[illegible]
Kartarpur ..	2nd	2,694	3,627	5,369	5,257	4,932	812	1,101	1,858	1,585	1,590	605	473	1,205	1,130	[illegible]
Banga ..	2nd	5,909	8,432	4,664	6,642	5,855	1,193	2,045	1,391	1,758	2,066	802	1,721	518	1,158	1,249
Nurmahal ..	2nd	4,563	6,660	3,364	4,102	4,251	1,607	2,943	1,607	1,790	2,024	1,405	1,509	1,138	1,674	[illegible]
Total ..	..	35,440	56,698	40,748	48,231	46,290	12,698	25,777	15,479	17,323	18,364	9,641	16,036	10,299	[illegible]	[illegible]

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Jalandhar ..	C. H.	19,664	42,425	24,833	27,371	25,970	297	541	521	482	448	3,618	[illegible]	4,569	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillour ..	2nd	4,431	6,818	5,620	6,276	5,378	78	213	163	81	62	1,801	1,762	2,074	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nakodar ..	2nd	8,356	11,587	7,772	11,816	14,311	88	146	191	136	96	1,679	1,571	1,748	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rahon ..	2nd	5,503	7,290	6,841	5,685	6,076	53	114	103	45	40	1,734	1,602	1,921	1,525	1,713
Kartarpur ..	2nd	4,111	5,491	8,239	7,922	7,694	51	82	89	62	80	1,557	1,496	1,916	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banga ..	2nd	7,994	12,768	6,874	9,456	13,429	106	149	115	92	[illegible]	1,356	842	1,114	[illegible]	1,457
Nurmahal ..	2nd	7,625	12,102	6,304	7,560	8,157	..	..	20	26	27	1,675	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ..	..	57,774	98,511	66,526	76,082	81,076	671	1,225	1,114	924	890	13,419	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in rupees of Suits concerning *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	* Land.	* Other matters.	* Total.	
1878 ..	11,809	215	1,296	13,320	59,514	7,06,072	7,65,586	14,854
1879 ..	13,835	372	1,309	15,516	68,875	8,94,717	9,63,592	19,763
1880 ..	13,992	598	926	15,516	49,396	7,46,580	7,95,976	14,418
1881 ..	13,999	488	1,333	15,820	1,05,724	10,64,596	11,70,320	8,989
1882 ..	13,239	794	1,819	15,852	1,15,528	9,33,438	10,48,966	8,585

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports from 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

*Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	DETAILS.	1878.*	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	6,961	5,703	5,216	6,858	7,461
	Discharged	1,037	1,658	1,659	2,881	4,049
	Acquitted	1,502	1,030	926	912	886
	Convicted	3,309	2,986	2,633	3,048	2,452
	Committed or referred	9	16	17	22	29
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,829	2,174
	" (summary)	..	..	..	384	167
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	696	733
	" (summary)	..	..	..	43	83
	Total cases disposed of	2,711	2,651	2,394	2,952	3,106
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	3	6	5	..	1
	Transportation for life	2	1	5	3	1
	" for a term	..	..	1	..	1
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	.
	Fine under Rs. 10	2,663	2,272	1,990	2,514	1,823
	" 10 to 50 rupees	231	106	196	247	283
	" 50 to 100 "	20	22	25	20	18
	" 100 to 500 "	5	3	3	4	9
	" 500 to 1,000 "	..	..	..	..	..
	Over 1,000 rupees	1	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	332	366	231	238	241
	" 6 months to 2 years	110	127	97	72	74
	" over 2 years	8	15	15	10	2
	Whipping	174	181	131	87	51
	Find sureties of the peace	6	..	..	..	10
	Recognizance to keep the peace	83	10	32	26	36
	Give sureties for good behaviour	46	91	132	34	101

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	Number of cases inquired into.					Number of persons arrested or summoned.					Number of persons convicted.				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	2	2	4	2	..	35	20	49	23	..	25	10	22	10
Murder and attempts to murder	8	9	6	7	6	11	13	8	15	8	1	5	7	10	3
Total serious offences against the person	36	49	54	68	79	66	69	78	106	121	34	33	46	62	66
Abduction of married women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	204	683	873	627	678	120	255	249	185	136	90	165	138	118	93
Total minor offences against the person	7	17	12	15	20	14	37	18	34	45	13	19	14	15	28
Cattle theft	29	47	98	43	29	38	42	78	42	27	25	33	59	27	17
Total minor offences against property	[illegible]	517	711	363	289	358	486	643	335	291	250	355	451	228	201
Total cognizable offences	809	1,228	1,668	1,069	1,101	564	833	1,030	722	630	390	611	676	448	407
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	3	1	1	1	..	24	2	36	6	..	23	2	..	6	..
Offences relating to marriage	6	2	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Total non-cognizable offences	65	51	15	21	16	133	99	19	23	17	93	69	14	17	15
GRAND TOTAL of offences	874	1,279	1,683	1,090	1,117	697	932	1,049	745	647	483	680	690	465	422

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	No. in gaol at beginning of the year.		*No imprisoned during the year.*		*Religion of convicts.*			*Previous occupation of male convicts.*					
YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	315	6	671	52	432	484	..	12	..	19	479	[illegible]	[illegible]
1878-79	332	8	868	84	515	547	..	18	..	20	51[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879-80	338	14	954	112	95	128	..	4	..	18	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880-81	259	11	624	75	135	119	..	6	..	24	18[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881-82	296	15	664	83	119	128	..	6	..	2[illegible]	12[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Length of sentence of convicts.							*Previously convicted.*			*Pecuniary results.*	
YEAR.	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78	554	331	203	20	22	9	5	90	10	9	13,[illegible]	5,25[illegible]
1878-79	301	228	210	23	19	12	3	103	33	16	19,7[illegible]	4,0[illegible]
1879-80	146	35	59	26	3	..	1	45	15	6	19,[illegible]	2,597
1880-81	96	53	118	25	9	6	5	25	17	9	16,[illegible]	2,7[illegible]
1881-82	113	49	110	35	12	2	..	14	24	6	17,[illegible]	2,[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Jullundur ..	Jalandhar ..	52,119	18,514	362	373	31,326	1,543	9,043	576
	Kartarpur ..	9,260	4,958	1,105	..	3,191	6	1,946	476
	Alawalpur ..	3,802	1,578	18	..	2,206	..	[illegible]	408
	Adampur ..	2,572	1,235	13	..	1,324	..	473	544
Nawashahr ..	Rahon ..	11,736	5,994	58	..	[illegible]	1	1,452	808
	Nawashahr ..	4,960	2,891	91	..	1,078	..	328	1,512
	Banga ..	4,565	2,767	949	90	768	..	[illegible]	600
Phillour ..	Nurmahal ..	8,161	4,353	249	..	3,559	..	1,209	675
	Phillour ..	7,107	2,749	260	1	4,022	75	1,187	626
	Bilga ..	6,684	4,818	553	..	1,269	..	1,011	656
	Jandiala ..	6,316	3,013	2,325	..	978	..	1,171	539
Nakodar ..	Rurka Kalan ..	5,492	3,362	941	..	1,189	..	950	578
	Nakodar ..	8,486	8,193	73	100	5,117	3	1,196	710
	Mahatpur ..	6,011	2,154	75	..	3,782	..	1,029	584

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	794,418	..	789,555
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	657,094	667,084	663,282
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	200,097	221,961	225,722
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	12,91,131	13,04,438	13,08,118
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	13,06,241	13,38,325	12,97,661
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	15,03,648	16,15,240	17,13,817
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	375,075	376,170	446,682
" sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	69,236	58,124	44,987
" camels ..	..	..	..	807	735	563
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	295	20	86
" unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		215	373
" Railways ..	..	..	..	..	49	49
Police staff ..	..	..	472	636	532	512
Prisoners convicted ..	1,012	2,322	1,319	2,378	2,340	3,309
Civil suits,—number ..	2,182	2,400	8,306	11,613	11,817	13,021
" —value in rupees ..	1,30,560	15,88,671	6,25,127	6,52,948	7,13,167	7,65,386
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	11	11
" —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	47,013	56,984	58,495
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	4	5	7
" —patients ..	..	..	..	12,784	33,836	98,511
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	150	209	148	151
" —scholars ..	..	..	4,875	6,760	6,726	6,811

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI, of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rain-gauge station.	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Jalandhar ..	256	371	185	311	255	201	424	240	200	572	338	332	432	229	403	313	240	312
Phillour ..	204	285	189	283	223	185	455	198	242	378	214	309	348	198	460	201	155	271
Nawashahr ..	242	358	252	320	287	138	335	297	251	485	210	262	279	279	534	239	229	294
Nakodar ..	229	216	192	258	229	223	389	212	217	488	253	216	443	218	495	192	212	275

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.		MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.	
	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.		No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January ..	2	10	September ..	5	50
February ..	3	16	October ..	1	2
March ..	3	14	November ..	..	1
April ..	1	5	December ..	1	3
May ..	2	12	1st October to 1st January ..	2	11
June ..	3	28	1st January to 1st April ..	8	40
July ..	9	93	1st April to 1st October ..	27	[illegible]
August ..	6	78	Whole year ..	[illegible]	317

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
TAHSIL STATIONS.	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH FROM 1873-74 TO 1877-78.			
	1st October to 1st January	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October	Whole year.
Jalandhar ..				
Nawashahr ..	2	16	238	[illegible]
Phillour ..	10	23	210	248
Nakodar ..	1	12	233	[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1		2	3	4	5	6
		District.	Tahsil Jalandhar.	Tahsil Nawashahr.	Tahsil Phillour.	Tahsil Nakodar.
Total square miles ..		1,322	392	[illegible]	294	[illegible]
Cultivated square miles ..		1,036	299	204	241	[illegible]
Culturable square miles ..		141	47	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)		1,123	311	228	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total population ..		789,555	243,759	183,458	168,[illegible]	134,[illegible]
Urban population ..		137,221	67,753	21,261	38,716	14,[illegible]
Rural population ..		652,334	176,006	162,197	184,[illegible]	179,572
Total population per square mile ..		597	622	[illegible]	[illegible]	567
Rural population per square mile ..		493	449	[illegible]	457	[illegible]
Towns & villages.	Over 10,000 souls ..	2	1	1	..	
	5,000 to 10,000 ..	9	2	..	3	2
	3,000 to 5,000 ..	17	5	5	4	[illegible]
	2,000 to 3,000 ..	16	2	4	7	[illegible]
	1,000 to 2,000 ..	129	30	35	29	49
	500 to 1,000 ..	298	84	81	57	76
	Under 500 ..	737	275	167	127	178
	Total ..	1,208	399	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occupied houses ..	Towns ..	22,595	12,331	2,341	5,498	2,[illegible]
	Villages ..	93,068	27,049	19,746	18,315	27,[illegible]
Unoccupied houses ..	Towns ..	13,672	7,451	1,930	3,863	[illegible]
	Villages ..	40,647	9,798	11,824	11,050	7,[illegible]
Resident families ..	Towns ..	30,974	15,602	5,395	7,808	2,[illegible]
	Villages ..	150,395	40,596	37,188	30,250	42,[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahsils.			
Districts.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Jalandhar.	Nawashahr.	Phillour.	Nakodar.
Ambala ..	1,958	2,080	442	659	454	869	329	306
Ludhiana ..	11,982	12,518	366	440	1,336	3,320	3,949	3,377
Hoshiarpur ..	41,058	21,599	310	243	18,594	16,574	4,207	1,683
Amritsar ..	5,306	6,398	480	379	3,169	317	759	1,061
Gurdaspur ..	1,920	1,929	529	275	1,260	206	226	228
Sialkot ..	1,436	466	565	588	770	179	399	88
Lahore ..	928	3,562	544	538	543	99	141	145
Ferozepore ..	6,203	10,632	397	580	619	178	834	4,572
Rawalpindi ..	118	1,340	644	861	96	3	9	10
Native States ..	20,512	26,305	376	350	8,411	2,455	3,532	6,114
N. W. P. and Oudh ..	3,505	..	641	..	2,823	202	342	138
Europe, &c. ..	1,187	..	885	..	1,144	1	39	3

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District.			Tahsils.				Villages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Jalandhar.	Nawashahr.	Phillour.	Nakodar.	
Persons ..	789,555	..	..	243,759	183,458	168,269	194,069	652,334
Males ..	..	431,435	..	133,594	99,546	92,871	105,424	356,344
Females ..	..	..	358,120	110,165	83,912	75,398	88,645	295,990
Hindus ..	338,292	186,736	151,556	95,786	98,900	85,016	58,590	276,713
Sikhs ..	90,320	51,610	38,710	24,834	24,249	24,532	16,705	83,251
Jains ..	690	363	327	375	158	3	154	126
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	358,601	191,425	167,176	121,216	60,149	58,620	118,617	292,220
Christians ..	1,631	1,288	343	1,528	2	98	3	24
Others and unspecified ..	19	11	8	19	..	..	..	..
European & Eurasian Christians	1,565	1,251	314	1,465	1	96	3	..
Sunnis ..	356,037	190,064	165,973	120,893	59,320	58,089	117,735	290,254
Shiahs ..	1,953	1,033	920	85	741	496	631	1,404
Wahabis ..	77	40	37	3	49	24	1	68

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Distribution by Tahsils.			
Language.	District.	Jalandhar.	Nawashahr.	Phillour.	Nakodar.
Hindustani ..	6,850	5,397	172	1,062	219
Bagri ..	2	..	..	2	..
Panjabi ..	781,118	236,927	183,259	167,099	193,833
Pashtu ..	113	113	..	..	..
Pahari ..	95	77	5	11	2
Kashmiri ..	30	23	..	3	4
Nepalese ..	3	..	..	3	..
Persian ..	53	17	20	11	5
English ..	1,251	1,169	2	77	3

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Total Numbers.			Males, by religion.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman	
	Total population ..	789,555	431,435	358,120	186,786	51,610	363	191,425	1,003
6	Pathan ..	4,808	2,539	2,269	..	..	..	2,538	6
1	Jat ..	163,757	94,630	69,127	50,716	32,923	..	10,991	208
2	Rajput ..	43,789	23,874	19,915	1,713	1,426	..	20,735	56
12	Awan ..	9,420	5,072	4,348	..	..	..	5,072	12
46	Dogar ..	4,079	2,205	1,874	..	..	..	2,205	5
8	Gujar ..	18,394	9,979	8,415	274	6	..	9,699	23
31	Saini ..	14,324	7,579	6,745	5,535	2,044	..	..	18
7	Arain ..	123,323	65,147	58,176	..	..	..	65,146	156
33	Kamboh ..	7,120	3,649	3,471	1,266	2,203	..	180	9
17	Shekh ..	9,720	5,115	4,605	..	..	..	5,115	12
3	Brahman ..	30,535	17,103	13,432	17,000	95	..	2	39
24	Saiyad ..	6,909	3,569	3,340	..	..	..	3,569	9
35	Faqirs ..	11,572	6,517	5,055	332	44	3	6,137	15
48	Pharai ..	4,257	2,398	1,859	..	..	..	2,398	6
21	Nai ..	12,301	6,666	5,635	3,030	96	..	3,540	16
25	Mirasi ..	7,170	3,801	3,369	3	..	..	3,798	9
16	Khatri ..	22,868	12,932	9,936	12,571	358	..	..	29
64	Changar ..	4,499	2,242	2,257	8	..	..	2,234	6
4	Chuhra ..	31,849	17,034	14,815	16,419	528	..	87	40
5	Chamar ..	79,155	41,775	37,380	38,458	3,137	..	180	100
19	Mochi ..	16,517	8,952	7,565	..	..	..	8,952	21
9	Julaha ..	15,790	8,478	7,312	280	432	..	7,766	20
15	Jhinwar ..	24,717	13,221	11,496	7,780	350	..	5,091	31
22	Lohar ..	13,896	7,003	6,893	3,701	1,332	..	1,970	17
11	Tarkhan ..	26,232	13,905	12,327	7,666	3,707	..	2,533	33
13	Kumhar ..	12,904	6,851	6,053	2,957	89	..	3,805	16
36	Chhimba ..	9,743	5,540	4,203	3,445	1,489	..	509	14
23	Teli ..	10,829	5,865	4,964	..	..	..	5,865	14
30	Sunar ..	6,900	3,891	3,009	2,952	222	..	716	9

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females
10	Arora ..	762	466	296	52	Labana ..	1,204	958	246
14	Banya ..	3,126	1,775	1,351	53	Bairagi ..	740	442	298
26	Kashmiri ..	1,291	700	591	56	Kalal ..	1,624	893	731
28	Machhi ..	996	541	455	67	Lilari ..	602	339	263
32	Dhobi ..	1,107	603	504	75	Sud ..	1,756	1,010	746
37	Mughal ..	1,662	900	762	80	Rawal ..	2,542	1,244	1,298
38	Qassab ..	1,603	841	762	82	Rawat ..	2,438	1,274	1,164
40	Jogi ..	517	317	200	84	Udasi ..	1,438	1,083	355
42	Mallah ..	1,212	600	612	87	Khatik ..	697	386	311
44	Khojah ..	1,068	575	493	88	Bhabra ..	687	360	327
49	Barwala ..	1,339	725	614	93	Raj ..	533	254	279
51	Mahtam ..	3,314	1,805	1,509	112	Mahajan (Pahari)	837	478	359

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age. Towns.	Males above 15 years of age. Villages.	Males above 15 years of age. Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total population ..	50,310	221,436	271,746
2	Occupation specified ..	46,313	191,391	237,704
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	11,686	109,464	121,150
4	Civil Administration ..	2,289	2,117	4,406
5	Army ..	1,282	256	1,538
6	Religion ..	1,337	2,785	4,122
7	Barbers ..	757	3,020	3,777
8	Other professions ..	702	1,672	2,374
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	1,575	1,617	3,192
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	2,647	4,051	6,698
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	335	235	570
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	1,119	421	1,540
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	1,082	747	1,829
14	Landowners ..	5,775	73,262	79,037
15	Tenants ..	4,007	21,358	25,365
16	Joint-cultivators ..	41	1,437	1,478
17	Agricultural labourers ..	903	5,129	6,032
18	Pastoral ..	256	1,444	1,700
19	Cooks and other servants ..	1,857	672	2,529
20	Water-carriers ..	1,183	5,316	6,499
21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	882	4,884	5,766
22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	687	1,071	1,758
23	Workers in leather ..	494	5,897	6,391
24	Boot-makers ..	1,000	8,081	9,081
25	Workers in wool and pashm	76	41	117
26	" " silk ..	377	526	903
27	" " cotton ..	3,628	15,101	18,729
28	" " wood ..	961	4,680	5,641
29	Potters ..	511	2,094	2,605
30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	776	1,564	2,340
31	Workers in iron ..	444	2,226	2,670
32	General labourers ..	2,457	3,569	6,026
33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	2,319	9,663	11,982

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2 Silk.	3 Cotton.	4 Wool.	5 Other fabrics.	6 Paper	7 Wood.	8 Iron.	9 Brass and copper.	10 Buildings.	11 Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	155	8,012	66	240	..	2,400	1,205	38	523	821
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	260	14,611	156	329	..	4,035	2,027	83	727	1,625
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	4,115	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	1,18,405	17,36,989	10,757	16,750	2,940	5,50,331	4,72,965	1,06,018	5,01,259	1,35,041

	12 Leather.	13 Pottery, common and glazed.	14 Oil-pressing and refining.	15 Pashmina and Shawls.	16 Carpets.	17 Gold, silver, and Jewellery.	18 Other manufactures.	19 Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of private looms or small works.	3,032	1,259	1,047	1	7	1,453	679	20,938
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	4,914	1,878	1,706	6	10	2,294	1,264	35,925
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,115
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	8,42,275	1,55,200	3,67,008	600	1,034	10,95,625	1,16,706	62,29,903

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	Number of seers and chitanks per rupee.																													
Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	16	9	19	9	19	1	..	..	33	9	25	10	9	5	14	7	..	..	3	4	3	12	2	1	149	5	16	13	11	3
1862-63 ..	27	5	56	..	28	15	..	..	41	1	28	..	10	4	14	15	..	..	2	15	3	15	1	14	139	15	16	13	9	5
1863-64 ..	38	11	56	..	41	1	..	..	39	3	30	13	12	2	26	2	..	..	2	9	3	12	1	14	130	10	13	1	9	5
1864-65 ..	26	5	37	6	36	6	..	..	41	8	27	4	8	14	15	5	..	..	1	10	3	2	1	14	120	1	13	1	8	4
1865-66 ..	17	5	29	2	28	7	..	..	28	2	29	14	8	6	19	2	..	..	2	13	3	5	1	10	116	10	17	11	8	12
1866-67 ..	23	13	33	14	31	11	..	..	28	..	24	11	9	3	17	8	..	..	2	5	3	5	1	6	91	12	12	2	8	8
1867-68 ..	22	15	29	15	24	8	..	..	28	..	22	3	9	14	14	12	..	..	2	15	2	8	1	7	103	6	11	10	8	8
1868-69 ..	12	13	17	15	16	8	..	..	16	5	11	8	8	7	9	15	..	..	2	4	2	6	..	15	98	8	8	7	8	1
1869-70 ..	10	6	14	3	11	1	..	..	16	14	10	7	7	1	0	1	..	..	1	11	2	6	1	5	90	8	9	14	8	2
1870-71 ..	18	1	20	12	17	15	..	..	25	6	20	9	8	..	17	10	..	..	2	3	2	6	1	3	94	4	7	15	8	7
1871-72 ..	24	..	28	..	25	..	30	..	24	..	24	..	8	..	14	8	10	..	2	12	3	..	1	2	110	..	12	..	9	4
1872-73 ..	24	..	30	..	24	..	31	..	28	..	26	..	8	..	20	..	10	..	3	..	3	..	1	12	110	..	12	..	9	..
1873-74 ..	24	..	34	..	31	8	34	..	32	..	26	..	8	..	19	..	12	10	2	12	3	..	1	9	100	..	12	..	9	8
1874-75 ..	28	8	50	..	42	8	41	..	31	..	26	..	8	..	22	..	12	..	3	..	3	4	1	11	100	..	12	..	9	10
1875-76 ..	21	..	34	..	31	..	26	..	31	..	24	..	8	..	16	..	19	..	2	8	3	..	1	10	110	..	12	..	9	3
1876-77 ..	26	..	36	..	40	..	33	..	40	..	26	..	8	..	19	..	16	..	2	8	3	4	1	14	80	..	12	..	9	12
1877-78 ..	15	4	16	..	19	..	20	..	22	..	18	..	7	..	10	..	12	..	2	8	3	8	1	10	100	..	12	..	[illegible]	12
1878-79 ..	14	..	21	..	16	8	18	..	20	..	16	..	7	..	10	..	12	..	2	4	2	..	1	7	100	..	12	..	9	..
1879-80 ..	13	..	16	..	18	..	20	..	18	..	17	..	6	..	13	..	12	..	2	12	2	..	1	5	90	..	10	..	10	..
1880-81 ..	16	8	24	..	21	4	25	..	22	..	18	..	6	..	17	..	12	..	2	4	2	..	1	6	100	..	12	..	11	8
1881-82 ..	21	8	33	..	28	..	31	..	36	..	21	8	6	..	16	8	13	..	2	12	2	8	1	8	100	..	14	..	11	11

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Acres held under cultivating leases.		Remaining acres.			Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	
Whole District ..	57	4,799	175	..	1,426	2,375	823	9,472
Tahsil Jalandhar ..	13	2,640	155	..	50	2,250	185	..
Tahsil Nawashahr ..	8	1,200	..	..	1,137	..	63	..
Tahsil Phillour ..	15	772	..	..	239	125	408	..
Tahsil Nakodar ..	21	187	20	..	..	..	167	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads ..	2,061	71,972	2,091
Canals ..	..	..	..
State Railways ..	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways ..	734	42,919	784
Miscellaneous ..	2,831	78,058	4,791
Total ..	5,626	192,949	7,666

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total	Rice	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	821,464	14,170	308,314	109,011	538	122,390	18,437	51,526	39,810	1,339	3,439	26,454	2,800	32,554	6,259
1874-75 ..	825,927	12,957	315,828	104,834	457	120,833	19,969	53,663	39,108	390	3,690	25,261	2,681	34,578	8,650
1875-76 ..	710,692	8,254	264,866	91,457	539	88,118	23,811	53,585	34,039	813	3,710	26,549	805	43,048	8,371
1876-77 ..	720,443	9,192	269,910	92,642	115	86,392	25,211	65,158	30,961	578	2,793	26,093	754	43,963	7,731
1877-78 ..	687,744	4,855	299,305	60,014	66	73,301	22,738	78,251	20,548	298	2,436	20,606	940	37,640	5,401
1878-79 ..	690,097	5,786	306,971	59,428	64	64,783	21,529	61,953	32,656	476	2,927	26,484	911	47,488	9,082
1879-80 ..	790,904	6,072	351,624	59,517	65	78,281	22,595	57,254	31,950	425	3,829	26,274	494	45,902	12,656
1880-81 ..	824,245	7,470	300,230	99,942	144	102,862	17,866	48,621	73,362	454	1,738	19,494	89	39,760	4,861
1881-82 ..	711,069	7,378	271,041	87,483	23	74,467	15,154	50,696	55,694	481	338	26,545	191	39,698	1,372
NAME OF TAHSIL.	TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.														
Jalandhar ..	198,978	2,599	101,588	12,331	5	21,058	3,314	11,187	15,199	81	568	6,205	244	10,419	2,677
Nawashahr ..	145,905	1,268	61,305	21,764	51	17,370	5,266	6,086	6,012	168	519	3,011	167	8,766	912
Phillour ..	166,998	1,125	56,165	22,509	11	18,193	2,222	16,638	4,837	48	76	5,793	98	10,488	2,232
Nakodar ..	206,532	1,319	76,376	16,673	5	22,117	9,174	25,444	16,794	121	1,091	8,872	6	12,224	853
TOTAL ..	718,413	6,312	295,434	73,277	72	78,737	19,976	59,355	42,843	417	2,254	23,881	515	42,098	6,674

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		Maximum	12	12	0	591
		Minimum	2	8	0	
Indigo		Maximum	16	10	0	61
		Minimum	1	8	0	
Cotton		Maximum	18	0	0	526
		Minimum	4	0	0	
Sugar		Maximum	68	0	0	1,308
		Minimum	0	0	0	
Opium		Maximum	25	0	9	481
		Minimum	7	1	0	
Tobacco		Maximum	25	0	0	1,384
		Minimum	5	0	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	14	0	0	1,256
		Minimum	5	8	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	10	0	0	
		Minimum	1	8	0	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	20	0	0	802
		Minimum	0	4	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	6	0	0	
		Minimum	7	4	0	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	9	0	0	544
		Minimum	2	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	10	0	0	
		Minimum	1	0	0	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	18	0	0	393
		Minimum	2	8	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	10	0	0	
		Minimum	1	4	0	
Gram		..	..	..	..	..
Barley		..	..	..	..	..
Bajra		..	..	..	..	..
Jawar		..	..	..	..	320
Vegetables		..	..	..	..	2,400
Tea		..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KIND OF STOCK.	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	Jalandhar.	Nawashahr.	Phillour.	Nakodar.
Cows and bullocks	3,75,075	3,76,170	4,46,682	148,252	93,663	104,252	100,515
Horses	4,420	3,696	3,617	1,195	698	755	969
Ponies	1,289	1,449	1,063	490	263	82	228
Donkeys	12,919	12,647	8,501	2,595	2,393	1,183	2,330
Sheep and goats	69,236	58,124	44,987	4,960	18,779	7,211	13,037
Pigs	31	..	86	74	..	12	
Camels	807	735	563	45	200	22	277
Carts	13,548	15,893	16,421	5,528	5,117	1,549	4,234
Ploughs	81,473	83,158	87,074	23,602	19,285	22,142	21,335
Boats	416	234	185	71	1	34	79

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DETAILS.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions ..	199,840	105,246	199,378	200,366	32,217	52,508
	Hindus ..	88,513	42,959	83,894	84,773	14,329	23,824
	Sikhs ..	22,508	10,835	24,673	23,195	4,429	5,180
	Jains ..	174	102	145	173	44	52
	Buddhists ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Musalmans ..	87,505	51,677	90,520	92,064	13,400	23,435
	Christians ..	1,133	170	140	157	15	16
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages ..	4,631	2,939	4,621	5,595	747	1,466
	0—10 ..	9,727	9,423	267	569	5	7
	10—15 ..	7,463	4,780	2,474	5,131	62	89
	15—20 ..	4,786	949	5,030	8,808	183	243
	20—25 ..	2,989	143	6,627	9,404	383	453
	25—30 ..	1,965	51	7,448	9,217	587	732
	30—40 ..	1,399	39	7,692	8,402	909	1,558
	40—50 ..	1,205	34	7,277	6,615	1,518	3,351
	50—60 ..	1,039	30	6,600	4,430	2,361	5,540
	Over 60 ..	917	34	5,068	1,957	4,015	8,009

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	10,104	8,808	18,912	1	8	14,232
1878 ..	..	..	..	29,345	26,995	56,340	..	147	48,711
1879 ..	..	..	..	14,843	12,034	26,877	87	1,040	23,530
1880 ..	14,471	12,733	27,204	10,731	9,024	19,755	..	209	14,837
1881 ..	17,448	16,042	33,490	12,113	11,330	23,443	865	50	15,483

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	2,175	1,481	4,140	2,132	1,906	11,834
February ..	1,329	1,381	2,424	1,485	1,601	8,170
March ..	1,415	1,265	1,806	1,433	1,353	7,272
April ..	1,225	1,306	1,648	1,286	1,167	6,632
May ..	1,544	1,918	2,163	1,324	1,260	8,209
June ..	1,444	2,125	1,939	1,232	1,121	7,861
July ..	1,395	1,729	1,521	1,086	1,085	6,816
August ..	1,386	2,327	1,422	1,539	2,051	8,725
September ..	1,402	6,523	1,936	2,151	2,904	14,916
October ..	1,863	16,569	2,592	2,159	3,761	26,964
November ..	2,013	12,814	2,693	1,080	3,053	22,553
December ..	1,701	6,953	2,593	1,948	2,181	15,375
Total ..	18,912	56,340	26,877	19,755	23,443	145,327

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	1,776	870	3,781	1,732	1,203	9,362
February ..	987	719	2,110	1,114	1,055	5,983
March ..	1,029	674	1,505	1,048	814	5,070
April ..	899	803	1,260	994	772	4,728
May ..	1,142	1,234	1,662	998	863	5,890
June ..	1,155	1,605	1,512	991	750	6,013
July ..	1,119	1,199	1,192	751	621	4,882
August ..	1,058	1,694	1,127	1,050	833	5,763
September ..	990	5,647	1,640	1,635	1,768	11,680
October ..	1,394	15,527	2,308	1,595	2,883	23,707
November ..	1,519	12,189	2,309	1,495	2,525	19,837
December ..	1,164	6,550	2,124	1,434	1,596	12,868
TOTAL ..	14,232	48,711	22,530	14,837	15,485	115,793

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions	Total ..	215	116	2,428	2,212	423	275	181	62
	Villages ..	169	89	1,981	1,771	351	238	156	57
Hindus	..	94	49	1,263	1,138	179	121	56	23
Sikhs	..	12	8	210	170	28	18	10	4
Musalmans	..	109	59	955	901	216	136	115	34

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1		2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions	Total ..	7,329	21,933	433	422	Musalmans ..	2,769	4,018	264	[illegible]
	Villages ..	4,178	12,275	188	126	Christians ..	50	1,109	46	138
Hindus	..	4,001	14,186	108	76	Tahsil Jalandhar ..	2,622	8,000	185	258
Sikhs	..	488	2,485	13	33	„ Nawashahar ..	1,813	5,703	55	34
Jains	..	21	135	2	..	„ Phillour ..	1,495	4,882	71	48
Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	„ Nakodar ..	1,399	3,848	122	82

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Government.
1868-69 ..	..	200,097	456,907	657,004	1,182	78,763	115,259	195,204	852,298	1,291,181	1,142
1873-74 ..	..	221,961	445,123	667,084	1,142	88,427	92,172	181,741	848,825	1,304,438	1,142
1878-79 ..	..	225,722	437,560	663,282	1,032	89,138	93,154	183,324	846,606	1,308,118	..
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Jalandhar	..	45,485	145,927	191,412	..	32,672	26,810	59,482	250,894	346,135	..
„ Nawashahr	..	53,598	76,934	130,532	1,032	23,072	33,853	57,957	188,489	317,737	..
„ Phillour ..	..	66,104	87,107	153,211	..	23,679	11,585	35,264	188,475	308,887	..
„ Nakodar ..	..	60,535	127,592	188,127		9,715	20,906	30,621	218,748	335,359	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	2,094	10,684	7,21,792	..	..	..	4,021	23,435	9,43,559
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	1,062	4,647	3,44,985	1,021	4,179	3,10,623	1,933	12,621	3,60,887
1878-79 ..	612	1,629	1,28,258	492	1,985	1,33,962	933	2,246	1,04,247
1879-80 ..	473	1,838	1,28,345	438	1,868	1,46,011	[illegible]	3,474	[illegible]
1880-81 ..	839	1,369	1,22,749	443	2,462	1,69,558	438	[illegible]	1,48,696
1881-82 ..	442	2,205	1,81,231	313	1,452	1,26,015	580	2,194	1,42,525
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Jalandhar ..	850	3,035	2,66,902	1,016	5,284	3,54,098	1,212	5,055	2,64,882
Nawashahr ..	253	726	56,374	267	1,044	94,097	753	1,090	1,92,981
Phillour ..	587	2,278	1,89,436	316	1,277	90,249	644	2,388	1,14,618
Nakodar ..	491	1,716	1,76,101	329	1,283	1,23,543	875	2,931	1,82,281

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
YEAR.	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—*Concluded.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	9,656	48,282	10,35,354	160	919	24,686	184	8,448	64,853
1878-79 ..	1,175	15,523	3,29,841	63	516	20,675	54	10,519	1,27,[illegible]72
1879-80 ..	1,506	6,338	3,51,910	40	145	5,015	83	263	10,148
1880-81 ..	985	6,017	3,62,931	5	24	1,415	27	190	7,695
1881-82 ..	777	4,346	2,78,117	44	165	13,324	0	28	1,058
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Jalandhar ..	2,730	24,919	8,18,133	69	504	30,671	53	10,877	1,30,271
Nawashahr ..	1,043	9,378	2,18,900	47	159	6,441	20	87	2,963
Phillour ..	1,102	4,650	2,09,401	48	209	6,244	48	195	5,832
Nakodar ..	1,096	5,339	2,74,656	33	153	5,541	93	354	13,609

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXV B of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include *all* sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	1,25,847	46,880	1,23,033	44,968	3,062	106	512	3,300	8,45,568	16,645	1,88,[illegible]	10,50,[illegible]
1878-79 ..	1,10,953	46,474	1,07,695	44,473	3,052	215	914	3,061	10,29,614	13,334	1,18,052	11,61,000
1879-80 ..	1,31,555	55,796	1,18,010	58,263	3,256	96	174	3,527	10,29,373	7,269	65,786	11,05,782
1880-81 ..	1,48,617	55,853	1,35,486	52,466	2,656	38	119	3,024	9,48,901	10,055	61,788	10,26,077
1881-82 ..	1,64,151	52,607	1,39,937	50,144	2,483	27	98	2,817	9,10,600	75,740	68,888	10,02,86[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Jalandhar	2	..	2	7	1	8
Sub-Registrar Jalandhar	644	279	923	651	237	888
" Jalandhar Cantonment ..	9	7	16	25	31	56
" Alawalpur	309	126	435	270	93	363
" Phillour	348	153	501	338	121	459
" Nawashahr	149	93	242	148	68	216
" Banga	241	150	391	246	126	372
" Nakodar	236	24	260	313	25	338
" Shahkot	188	66	254	109	8	117
Total of district ..	2,126	898	3,024	2,107	710	2,817

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				*Class II.*				*Class III.*					
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Re. 1			
1878-79 ..	..	5	8	20	20	58	369	745	1,321	2,800	9,087	14,442	46,585	878
1879-80 ..	..	5	8	21	20	58	370	747	1,327	2,818	9,111	14,485	46,802	990
1880-81 ..	..	3	4	10	16	42	171	672	..	..	..	918	16,495	159
1881-82 ..	..	3	3	8	20	38	159	683	..	..	..	914	16,055	161
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Jalandhar ..	..	1	2	3	9	18	67	250	..	..	..	345	6,800	43
Phillour ..	..	2	1	1	1	6	21	142	..	..	..	174	2,970	37
Nawashahr ..	..	..	..	1	4	9	89	184	..	..	..	287	3,065	46
Nakodar ..	..	..	..	3	6	10	32	107	..	..	..	158	3,120	35

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries.	*No. of retail shops.*		*Consumption in gallons.*		*No. of retail licenses.*		*Consumption in maunds.*				Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
		Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78 ..	3	28	10	874	4,000	78	78	1,512	32	119	..	22,394	24,690	47,084
1878-79 ..	3	29	10	513	3,210	78	78		38	137	..	19,599	26,026	45,625
1879-80 ..	3	30	8	408	3,654	78	78	1,622	35	57	..	18,978	25,410	44,388
1880-81 ..	3	31	11	397	4,169	78	78	1,266	29	84	..	22,144	21,151	43,295
1881-82 ..	3	32	11	462	4,712	78	78	72	26	288	..	26,269	24,752	51,021
TOTAL ..	15	150	50	2,654	19,743	390	390	4,372	160	680	..	109,384	122,029	231,413
Average ..	3	30	10	531	3,949	78	78	874½	32	136	..	21,877	24,406	46,283

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	Total population by the Census of	Total births registered during the year.					Total deaths registered during the year.				
		1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Jalandhar ..	Males	19,226	491	360	341	618	742	447	567	789	544	835
	Females	15,996	486	270	331	638	685	389	543	660	431	798
Do. Subrubs ..	Males	8,233	216	906	131	236	291	200	1,679	266	183	294
	Females	7,469	233	873	113	220	277	206	1,621	243	166	266
Kartarpur ..	Males	5,883	89	373	83	141	182	127	817	179	138	180
	Females	5,170	73	360	58	111	141	90	368	126	96	181
Rahon ..	Males	6,846	170	168	179	189	251	120	208	340	247	294
	Females	6,068	140	138	189	174	241	83	209	291	251	301

NOTE.--These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Jalandhar.	Kartarpur.	Alawalpur.	Adampur.	Banga.	Nawashahr.	Rahon.	Phillour.	Nurmahal.	Mahatpur.	Nakodar.
Class of Municipality ..	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71 ..	22,306	8,750	1,379	1,065	1,165	1,670	5,309	2,583	1,914	696	2,546
1871-72 ..	31,384	3,071	1,281	1,214	1,705	1,034	5,048	2,031	2,293	873	2,681
1872-73 ..	26,763	3,758	1,107	1,232	1,920	1,196	4,991	2,410	2,380	891	3,711
1873-74 ..	32,658	3,262	1,123	1,334	1,946	1,533	4,207	2,146	2,572	968	4,321
1874-75 ..	32,280	3,679	1,096	1,090	2,264	1,244	4,925	3,145	3,142	821	3,709
1875-76 ..	23,678	3,498	1,075	1,065	1,814	1,465	5,480	2,907	3,043	889	5,425
1876-77 ..	28,855	4,176	1,214	1,346	1,746	1,507	5,809	2,685	3,391	707	3,399
1877-78 ..	31,131	6,945	1,727	1,197	2,004	1,483	4,887	2,496	5,265	893	3,690
1878-79 ..	28,049	8,953	1,404	1,038	2,461	1,738	6,164	4,492	3,345	1,356	4,507
1879-80 ..	29,403	4,160	1,163	1,174	2,763	1,525	5,810	4,680	4,031	1,502	4,612
1880-81 ..	32,964	5,424	1,376	1,380	3,232	1,837	7,293	4,922	4,356	1,542	4,182
1881-82 ..	33,178	5,012	1,666	1,286	3,338	2,226	7,149	4,865	5,177	1,687	5,474

Jalandhar ..	Jalandhar.																											
Kartarpur ..	9	Kartarpur.																										
Nakodar ..	16	22	Nakodar.																									
Malsian ..	20	24	7	Malsian.																								
Shahkot ..	22	27	8	3	Shahkot.																							
Lohian ..	25	26	16	8	9	Lohian.																						
Mahitpur ..	21	27	5	9	8	13	Mahitpur.																					
Nurmahal ..	16	25	7	14	15	23	8	Nurmahal.																				
Talvan ..	22	30	10	12	17	26	8	6	Talvan.																			
Jandiala ..	12	22	9	16	17	25	11	4	10	Jandiala.																		
Phillour ..	28	37	20	28	28	36	19	13	11	14	Phillour.																	
Lasara ..	30	39	28	36	36	44	25	21	19	21	8	Lasara.																
Awar ..	32	41	32	39	39	48	21	[illegible]	24	22	13	5	Awar.															
Moron ..	27	36	27	34	35	41	36	17	20	18	9	4	5	Moron.														
Rahon ..	40	49	39	47	47	55	40	22	28	31	21	12	7	12	Rahon.													
Jadla ..	42	51	43	50	51	59	45	28	[illegible]	37	20	18	13	10	6	Jadla.												
Nawashahr ..	55	44	40	46	47	45	29	21	22	30	21	17	8	12	4	7	Nawashahr.											
Banga ..	38	57	32	40	40	48	32	25	26	23	17	11	3	8	13	15	9	Banga.										
Gunachaur ..	28	27	32	39	29	55	32	24	26	22	14	8	5	6	10	14	8	3	Gunachaur.									
Mokandpur ..	26	35	28	35	35	34	23	21	27	20	12	7	5	8	11	16	10	5	3	Mokandpur.								
Kolsita ..	22	31	20	37	28	36	20	15	14	12	7	9	11	6	18	24	18	12	10	8	Kolsita.							
Adampur ..	10	13	25	30	38	35	31	24	30	20	29	31	30	27	36	33	32	21	23	25	27	Adampur.						
Alawalpur ..	8	9	24	28	31	32	20	24	[illegible]	19	30	33	32	28	33	41	34	36	28	[illegible]	22	3	Alawalpur.					
Sultanpur ..	25	23	15	11	13	4	20	25	23	26	38	46	59	44	57	63	55	46	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	31	Sultanpur.				
Dalla ..	22	24	14	7	9	2	16	21	[illegible]	22	34	42	45	40	32	50	52	44	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	4	Dalla.			
Kapurthala ..	12	8	19	18	21	13	21	24	30	31	36	41	43	38	59	54	47	62	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	17	16	17	Kapurthala.		
Indrisa ..	31	31	24	17	12	9	26	32	34	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	56	61	63	68	62	56	56	52	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	19	23	Indrisa.	
Phagwara ..	18	23	19	26	28	39	21	14	18	15	16	14	17	18	24	28	21	16	13	12	6	15	16	24	31	25	12	Phagwara.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMELS PER DAY.		DONKEYS PER SCORE PER DAY.		BOATS PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.									
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	1 12 0		0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0		0 8 0	
1873-74 ..	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 12 0		0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0		0 8 0	
1878-79 ..	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0		0 3 6		0 14 0	
1879-80 ..	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0		0 3 6		0 14 0	
1880-81 ..	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0		0 3 6		0 14 0	
1881-82 ..	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0		0 3 6		0 14 0	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	EXCISE.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	11,75,241	5,772	1,31,000	..	24,274	20,731	1,36,087	14,93,05
1869-70	11,76,544	11,421	1,31,000	..	16,330	20,475	1,40,884	14,96,60
1870-71	11,79,021	16,308	1,31,000	..	14,414	23,488	1,29,217	14,93,44
1871-72	11,87,161	8,910	1,31,000	82,818	18,225	20,834	1,37,273	15,80,2
1872-73	11,89,703	4,851	1,31,000	82,639	19,701	21,051	1,71,592	16,20,5
1873-74	11,87,707	19.482	1,31,000	82,479	19,970	24,344	1,50,122	16,15,1
1874-75	12,03,797	9,865	1,31,000	82,558	19,428	25,115	1,75,851	16,47,6
1875-76	11,97,267	8,955	1,31,000	82,644	19,678	28,342	1,64,329	16,27,1
1876-77	12,08,017	8,363	1,31,000	82,613	21,265	28,311	1,46,090	16,25,0
1877-78	12,05,702	10,137	1,31,000	82,651	22,394	24,767	1,75,621	16,52,2
1878-79	12,07,661	5,872	1,31,000	1,10,086	19,601	26,101	1,66,427	16,66,7
1879-80	12,09,205	10,653	1,31,000	1,01,072	18,986	25,431	1,86,851	16,83,1
1880-81	12,11,588	12,340	1,31,000	1,01,066	22,153	21,153	2,03,970	17,08,2
1881-82	12,18,684	7,615	1,31,000	1,01,087	26,269	24,752	2,06,758	17,16,1

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—
"Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	FLUCTUATING REVENUE.					MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Grazing dues.		Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
								By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.			
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years— 1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	59,23,111	47,262	21,027	..	..	..	40,101	..	..	..	..	7,
Total of 5 years— 1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	60,31,608	56,701	23,827	..	..	..	44,628	..	..	2,100	..	12,
1878-79 ..	12,12,674	5,803	3,458	..	..	..	4,607	..	..	..	..	1,
1879-80 ..	12,14,884	10,502	3,502	..	..	..	9,059	..	..	..	..	1
1880-81 ..	12,15,777	12,174	3,951	..	..	..	10,822	..	..	..	..	1
1881-82 ..	12,22,950	7,459	3,053	..	..	..	6,489	..	..	..	..	
Tahsil Totals for 5 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsil Jalandhar ..	17,40,087	5,083	..	..	..	..	3,338	..	..	..	..	2
" Nawashahr ..	14,97,251	13,825	5,469	..	..	..	11,786	..	..	..	..	2
" Phillour ..	14,74,056	7,262	2,381	..	..	..	5,888	..	..	..	..	1
" Nakodar ..	13,64,873	19,199	11,338	..	..	..	18,024	..	..	..	..	1

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total Area and Revenue assigned.								Period of Assignment.	
TAHSIL.	*Whole Villages.*		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
andhar ..	11,724	16,98	9,686	12,840	1,739	3,455	28,149	33,29	17,04	23,9
washahr ..	2,236	3,77	6,346	14,369	944	2,947	9,52	21,[illegible]	4,998	11,1
llour ..	1,233	2,75	8,165	11,985	540	1,188	9,[illegible]	15,81	7,760	12,6
kodar ..	10,356	12,80	8,065	12,168	879	1,50	19,296	25,48	12,089	18,51
Total District ..	25,549	36,33	32,262	51,312	4,098	9,041	61,909	96,68	41,888	67,19

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Period of Assignment.—*Concluded.*								Number of Assignees.					
TAHSIL.	*For one life.*		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government.*							
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	Total.
ndhar ..	5,599	8,420	..	..	50	92	..	..	19	166	..	116	..	301
ashahr ..	3,048	7,655	..	..	1,48	2,33	..	..	510	181	..	76	..	767
lour ..	1,981	1,809	..	..	197	380	..	..	51	228	..	21	..	300
odar ..	7,052	7,717	..	..	155	25	..	..	64	60	..	52	..	176
Total District ..	17,680	25,601	..	..	2,341	3,893	..	..	644	635	..	265	..	1,544

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	*Balances of land revenue in rupees.*		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69	1,549	..	..	7,528
1869-70	2,956	..	..	20,137
1870-71	2,587	..	..	7,941
1871-72	5,884	..	..	8,773
1872-73	2,465	..	..	9,493
1873-74	7,945	..	..	5,830
1874-75	4,158	..	4,557	5,150
1875-76	13,717	..	..	8,060
1876-77	6,152	466	..	4,375
1877-78	3,756	439	16	1,180
1878-79	5,117	453	..	987
1879-80	6,221	402	..	1,035
1880-81	4,189	745	..	1,235
1881-82	4,266	352	..	3,935

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.